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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O., MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 38—No. 454

October 30, 1957

Old Series: Vol. LXXII—No. 862

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With which is incorporated
"The Chemist and Druggist and Pharmacist of Australasia."

Published on the 30th of each month by

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.

Registered Office, 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

Telephones: FJ 5161 (Editorial) and FB 3774 (Advertising and Accounts).

Subscription: Within British Commonwealth, £2 p.a.; other addresses, £2/10/-.

Single Copies: Within Australia, 3/6; overseas, 4/6.

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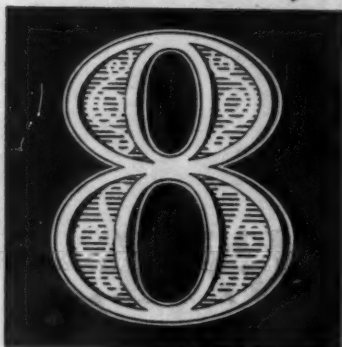
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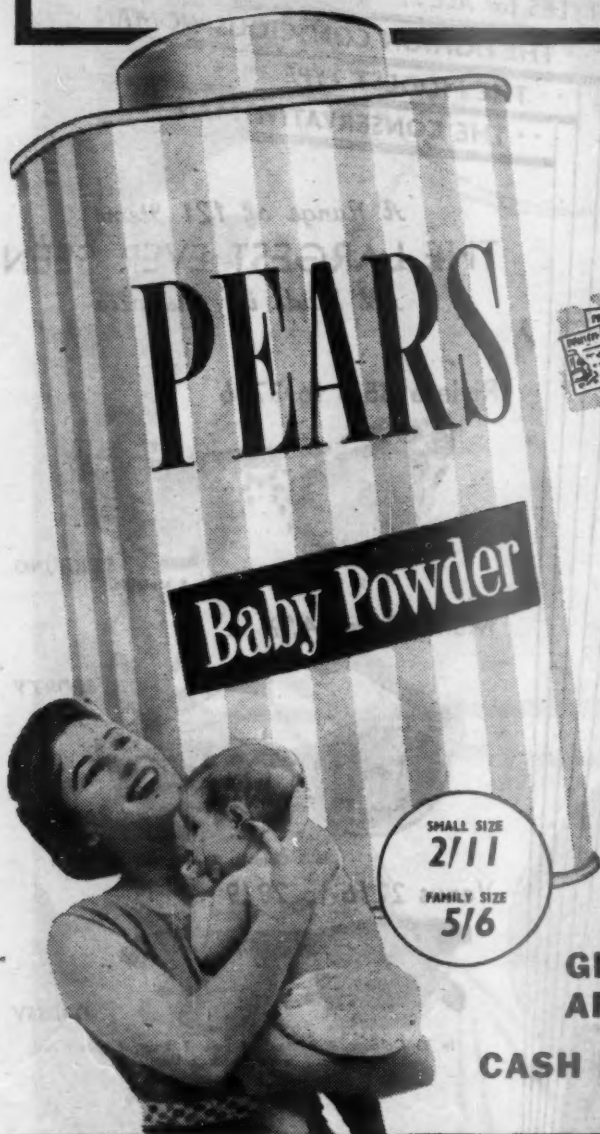
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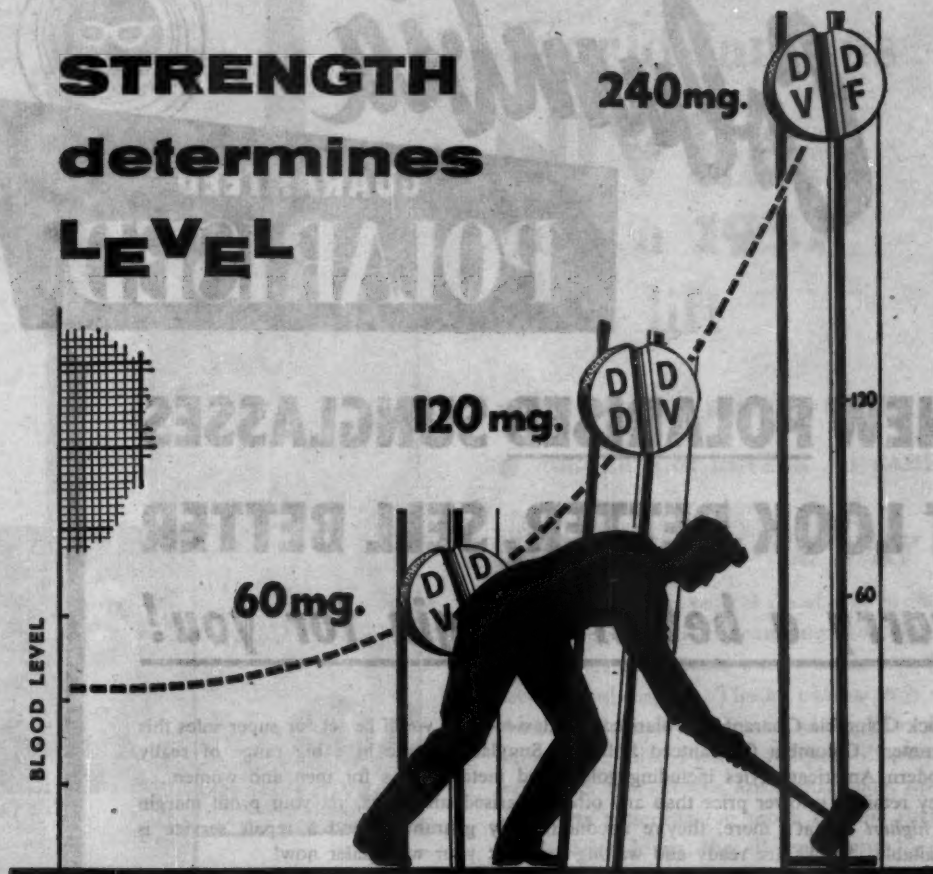
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Editorial

New Series: Vol. 38—No. 454

Old Series: Vol. LXXII—No. 862

October 30, 1957

Victorian Centenary

THE Editor regrets that readers will receive their journals somewhat later than usual this month. This delay is due to the concentration of activity in Melbourne in connection with the celebration of the centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

This important event was marked by a series of functions which will be fully reported next month.

During the centenary commemoration meeting of members of the Society representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies and Pharmacy Boards from all States, from Great Britain and from New Zealand personally conveyed greetings and congratulations to the Victorian Society.

The highlight of the centenary week was the setting of the foundation stone of the new Victorian College of Pharmacy by his Excellency the Governor on October 30. Work on the new building is expected to commence early in the New Year.

From the point of view of Pharmacy in Australia the event of greatest significance

emerging from the Victorian centenary was the visit of Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mrs. Adams.

This is the first occasion on which the senior executive officer of the British Society has visited us. During his short stay in Australia Mr. Adams visited every State and met leaders of all sections of organised pharmacy in this country. This provided a unique opportunity for a trained observer to assess the standards, methods and general conduct of pharmacy in all States.

Apart altogether from the value of this close personal contact Mr. Adams' visit has undoubtedly brought the two countries closer together.

In a remarkable way it has brought within the beam of conscious awareness the traditional respect and friendship which exists between the Homeland and Australia.

Nothing could have given more perfect expression to this relationship than the giving and receiving of Britain's symbolic centenary gift to Victoria of an Eighteenth Century Loving Cup.

in pharmacy are required to perform one year's practical training before registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Educational requirements for registration are to be raised from March 1, 1958, and students registering from that date will be required to take a three-year course of training for the pharmaceutical chemist qualifying examination, as against the present two-year course.

The alternative method of becoming a pharmacist is to take the degree in Pharmacy followed by a period of practical training, to take the Qualifying examination in Forensic Pharmacy only, and then register. The degree students must satisfy the entrance requirements of the University concerned and the particular faculty requirements for pharmacy before proceeding to three or four years' study as an external or internal student of the University.

Alcohol As a Tranquilliser

In a question submitted to the Minister of Health in Great Britain by Sir Alfred Bosson, the possibility of conserving Government funds by providing prescriptions for alcoholic drinks instead of expensive medicines was raised.

The inquirer seriously suggested that the Medical Research Council be requested to investigate and report on conditions under which the consumption of moderate amounts of beverages such as port, sherry and whisky was preferable to prescribing drugs and medicines insofar as the prescribing of medicines under the National Health Service is concerned. The adoption of such a proposal, in our humble opinion (writes our correspondent), "could lead to most interesting complications."

National Service Training

AMENDING BILL

A Bill to amend the National Service Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on September 4, by the Minister for Labour and National Service, Mr. Harold Holt, and was subsequently passed.

He stated that no new aspect of policy was raised in the measure.

Various interpretations were being placed on Section 19 of the earlier Act passed in 1957.

The purpose of the present amendment was to make clear the original intention in regard to recognition of time spent on National Service Training as part of apprenticeship.

The effect of the Bill now introduced was that for the purpose of determining the date on which a contract of apprenticeship is completed, all time spent on Na-

tional Service Training by a person, who was an apprentice on June 12, 1957, or is thereafter, will be regarded as part of his apprenticeship period.

Apprentices who would have completed their apprenticeship before June 12, but for the fact that their apprenticeship period had been extended by time spent on National Service Training, would be regarded as tradesmen on June 12. In the case of those who would not have completed their apprenticeship by June 12, even if a National Service Training period had not come into the picture, their apprenticeship would be completed at the normal time.

Mr. Curtin submitted the question in regard to the effect of the amendment on payment of wages.

The Minister replied: "This amendment sets out to clarify the position. It is not intended to confer greater rights than existed then, nor is it intended to take away any rights that were deemed to exist at that time. Exactly how it will work out in terms of back pay I am not prepared to say offhand, but I shall have inquiries made."

Pharmacist at Work

The druggist is a man with a complex job—many things to many men: administrative routine of a merchant; human sympathies of a father confessor; erudition of a scientist; civic leader in the town. He may well have to keep his eye on a couple of clerks engaged in other activities of the average drug store—plus facing a far more sophisticated curiosity on the part of customers who are apt to be full of questions about "those wonder drugs they read about in the magazine section of last Sunday's paper."

In 1900, the five-year course, already an accomplishment in nearly one out of five pharmacy schools, becomes effective in the remainder, a recognition of the pharmacist's emerging role as consultant rather than compounder—as a man who may not do as much manual mixing as of old, but who must have mental mastery of the aims of drugs and what they will and will not do.

It takes more intellectual skill to inform and explain than it does to count and pour.

Many prescriptions will continue to be difficult to read—but much of the mystery about them will disappear, as the pharmacist takes the customer into his confidence, throwing the light of explanation on those questions you prefer him to answer when your patient takes him your prescription to fill.

On behalf of the whole health team, the pharmacist is a guardian of the public safety, scrupulously filling your prescriptions exactly as specified, serving our fellow Americans as friendly ambassador for us all—"The Indiana Pharmacist."

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

The Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits in New Zealand

The Annual Report of the Director-General of Health in New Zealand for the year 1956-57 discloses further increases in cost.

Social Security Benefits in the vote for medical and hospital benefits increased by £1,225,000, reaching £16,772,000. This was an increase of approximately 8 per cent., compared with 23.5 per cent. for 1956-57.

Details of the increases were as follows:—

Maternity benefits	£38,203
Medical benefits	248,982
Hospital benefits	104,787
Pharmaceutical benefits	533,412
Supplementary benefits	300,174

£1,225,558

In the preceding year the cost of pharmaceutical benefits rose to nearly one million pounds, but the increase in 1956-57 was held down to £500,000. Commenting on this, the reports states that this is at a much lower ratio than the violent upcurve of the previous year. It points out also that this particular benefit, based on a carefully compiled estimate, was under-spent by £122,000.

Twelve and a half million prescriptions were received—1½ million more than the previous year, and this imposed some strain on the sections responsible for checking, etc. Overtime was necessary to handle the formidable task. An interesting fact disclosed in the report is that one of the department's female pricers has consistently priced an average of 28 prescriptions per hour—an almost incredible accomplishment. A table showing the expenditure, mean population of New Zealand, number of prescriptions submitted, the average cost per prescription, the number of prescriptions per head and the cost of prescriptions per head of population from the year 1943 to 1957 is given.

Comparative figures for 1943 and 1957 are as follows:

	1943	1957
Expenditure	£563,247	£4,572,557
Mean Population	1,640,191	2,182,617
Number of Prescriptions	3,500,000	12,562,000
Average Cost per Prescription	3/3	7/3½
Number of Prescriptions per Head	2.1	5.7
Cost of Prescriptions per Head of Population	6/10	£2/1/11

Presentation Ceremony for English Graduates

Very many pharmaceutical chemists in Australia remember the time, not very long ago, when the methods of receiving their Pharmaceutical Qualifying Examination Certificates were per medium of the post office, or presentation at a meeting of members. The institution of annual ceremonies for presentation of diplomas has given interest to graduation, which is, perhaps, the most important occasion in the life of every person embarking upon a professional career.

It is interesting to note from a recent report in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" that at a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society held on July 30 and 31, 1957, the Education Committee recommended that the Society should establish a Presentation Ceremony for successful candidates. The recommendation was made after the Committee had agreed to the principle of a ceremony as tendered in a resolution passed at the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association in April.

On a resolution suggesting the re-establishment in London of a Practical Examination Centre for the pharmaceutical chemists' Qualifying Examination, the Committee thought that no suitable accommodation was available, but that the position might be changed in two or three years' time.

On a resolution reaching the Society to reopen negotiations with H.M. Forces on the status of pharmacists, it was agreed that the Association should be informed that there had been negotiations for many years, and that these were proceeding.

Requirements for Qualification in the United Kingdom

"The Chemist and Druggist," July 20, 1957, publishes a memorandum concerning the requirements for registration as a pharmaceutical chemist in Great Britain.

In the recent provisions it is necessary either to pass the Pharmaceutical Society's qualifying examination or to take a university degree in Pharmacy, followed by the Society's examination in Forensic Pharmacy. A period of practical training is also obligatory. At present that may be either a period of two years before taking the two-year qualifying examination course, or a period of one year after taking the course. Graduates

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

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- The Sex Hormones.
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- Assessment of an Oral Antidiabetic Drug
- Warning on Use of Organic Phosphorous Compounds for Treatment of Worms.
- C.S.I.R.O. Chief Honoured by Royal Australian Chemical Institute.
- Detergents and Dermatoses.
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- New Plant for Formaldehyde.
- Polyacrylic Resin in Treatment of Constipation.

CHELATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN DRUG CHEMISTRY

By Adrien Albert

Professor of Medical Chemistry, "John Curtin Medical Research School," Canberra.

(A Centenary Lecture given before The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, September, 1957.)

Many organic chemicals are known which can combine with the cation of a metal so firmly that the ordinary properties of this metal ion are masked and it ceases to give its characteristic reactions. Such an organic chemical is said to be a complex-forming agent, and the product is a metallic complex. Most, but not all, complex-forming agents use two, or even more, groups to bind the metal, holding it in a pincers-like grip. Such substances are called chelating agents, from the Greek word *chela*, meaning a crab's claw. Hence chelation is the binding of metallic cations by chelating agents.

The Living Cell: Enzymes

Chelation impinges on drug chemistry in many ways. Most fundamental of all is the role that chelation plays in the living cell, where many biologically-active substances compete for the traces of heavy metals present.

Heavy metals (that is to say the cations of heavy metals) are essential, in traces, to all living cells. The biologically active heavy metals are molybdenum, copper, cobalt, zinc, iron and manganese. All are essential for both plants and animals, excepting cobalt, which is believed not to be essential for plants. Only rarely can one metal replace another. The location of the metals is usually in enzyme systems (however, insulin and haemoglobin are examples of non-enzymatic location).

Whereas a deficiency of heavy metals injures the cell, excess is also injurious, and an optimal concentration can usually be found. The growth of oat seedlings in media of ever increasing copper concentration is a relevant example of this effect, maximal growth being obtained at 500 μg . of copper per litre, falling off at both higher and lower concentrations (Piper, 1942). To obtain the copper-deficient nutrient for these tests, it was necessary repeatedly to extract the medium with dithizone in chloroform (traces of other heavy metals were then added). This serves to remind us that chemicals that are 99.99 per cent. pure (and even the best analytical grades are not claimed to be

as pure as that!) have 600,000,000,000,000 foreign molecules in each gram (Albert, 1951).

Let us now ask ourselves: What substances bind metals in the living cell? First, there are some substances which bind metals so tightly that they can no longer enter into exchange with the same metal (which, for such a test, is conveniently in radioactive form) at pH 7. Thus porphyrins bind iron, and vitamin B_{12} binds cobalt, with this extreme avidity, but they seem to be unique in this respect.

The amino-acids, peptides and proteins form another family, one in which the metals are tightly bound, but not so tightly as to preclude exchange; in fact far less tightly than in such avid substances as ethylenediamine-tetracetic acid and 8-hydroxy-quinoline (in whose complexes, nevertheless, the metals remain exchangeable). The amino-acids have been thoroughly examined and most of their stability constants are now known (the stability constant is used as the index of avidity, the greater the avidity the higher the constant).

The majority of the amino-acids have constants similar to those of glycine, but two of them (cysteine and histidine) bind metals with much greater avidity (Albert, 1950, 1952). The peptides, first investigated by Dobbie and Kermack (1955), seem to have rather less avidity than the amino-acids; but the metals are bound in part by the peptide group, which means that these complexes have a different character. The proteins have been little investigated because of experimental difficulties.

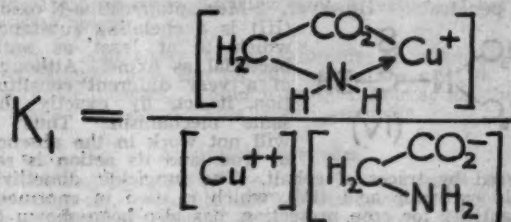
That the natural purines and pteridines, and also riboflavine, bind metals was for long unsuspected, but the fact has now been established and the constants measured (Albert, 1950, 1953). These substances have avidities similar to those of the commoner amino-acids except that an enhanced affinity for ferrous iron is found. The presence of metals in riboflavine-containing enzymes was first noted in 1953.

The calcium-binding powers of the acids in the tri-carboxylic acid cycle has been investigated (Schubert

and Lindenbaum, 1952), but only citric acid has been measured in conjunction with heavy metals.

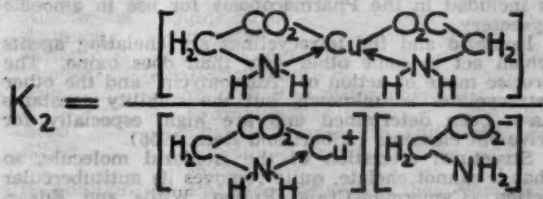
Finally, the phosphates, nucleotides and nucleic acids in cells are metal-binders, but very little work has yet been done to determine their constants. A start has been made with the adenosine phosphates (Smith and Albert, 1956).

In measuring stability constants, the equilibria are practically instantaneous, so that mass-action equations are applicable. The constant governing the equilibrium between the metal cation, the chelating species, and the 1:1 complex is usually expressed as follows (using glycine as an example):



(By "chelating species" is meant that form of the ligand which differs from the 1:1 complex only by the absence of the metal, i.e. it bears neither the metal nor the proton that the metal eventually displaces.)

Similarly K_2 is the constant governing the transformation of this 1:1-complex into the 2:1-complex:



The product of these two constants gives the overall stability constant in cases, such as the above, where the metal is saturated with two equivalents of the chelating species. As examples, the first, second, and overall stability constants for glycine and divalent copper are respectively 8.5, 6.9, and 15.4 (expressed as logarithms); corresponding values for 8-hydroxy-quinoline are far greater, viz. 12, 11, and 23.

Of the many methods now available for the measurement of stability constants, the potentiometric method is the most versatile. The calculations are lengthy, but approximations can be introduced in many cases (Albert, 1950, 1952).

During the Second World War, two chemists in Sydney found that there was nothing haphazard about the preference of various chelating agents for divalent cations of metals. Of the biologically important metals, copper is almost always the most tightly bound. Next in order come cobalt and zinc for which equal avidity is exerted. Ferrous iron is less powerfully bound than these, and lower still comes manganese, and finally magnesium and calcium which are the least avidly bound of this series (Mellor and Maley, 1948). A very few substances, like folic acid and riboflavin, promote iron above its usual position in this series. The position of the trivalent cations is variable: if bound between two oxygen atoms, as in aureomycin, they are held more avidly than copper, but otherwise they are scarcely bound at all. The information now needed most is a series of values for Cu^+ , Mo^{6+} and Mo^{5+} .

It must now be asked: What is the function of a heavy metal in an enzyme? Three of the biologically active metals are responsible for the oxidising-reducing functions of their enzymes. These are copper, iron and molybdenum. Copper occurs in tyrosinase, ascorbic

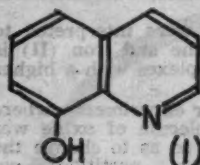
oxidase, and butyryl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase. Iron occurs in furaric hydrogenase, cytochrome-c reductase, catalase, peroxidase, aldolase, and aconitase and in all the cytochromes. Molybdenum occurs in nitrate reductase, xanthine oxidase and liver aldehyde oxidase.

Manganese, curiously, does not confer oxidising-reducing properties, but resembles magnesium in facilitating group-transfer, e.g. of sugars. These two metals owe this property to the small magnitude of their stability constants. Manganese occurs in arginase, prolidase, oxaloacetic- and oxalosuccinic- decarboxylases. Magnesium is often linked with pyrophosphate. The function of zinc is unknown; it occurs in carbonic anhydrase, glycylglycine depeptidase and some other hydrolytic enzymes.

The question remains: What are the relative roles of metal and protein in metallic-enzymes? In some cases, the specific protein acts as a tremendous amplifier of an effect already present in the metal cations. For example, cuprous ions already have a mild ascorbic oxidase-like action, and ferric ions have a little catalase-like activity. In other cases, the metal brings out a property latent in the protein. For example, albumin will bind certain chelating agents (o-hydroxy-azobenzenes) only if a metal is present (Klotz and Loh Ming, 1954). It is also possible that metallic cations neutralise (by partly covalent bonds) some of the negative charges on proteins, enabling them to exert their enzymic functions at a pH nearer to 7 than would otherwise be the case. Finally, both metal and protein may, in some cases, co-operate on an equal footing, as is implied in the Smith and the Klotz schemes for peptide hydrolysis (Klotz, 1954).

Chelation in Chemotherapy

The term "Chemotherapy" was invented by Ehrlich to describe the injury of invading parasites by substances (of low molecular weight) which do not harm the host. A number of chelating substances have proved to be chemotherapeutic. The first example to be studied in detail was oxine (8-hydroxyquinoline) (I) which is a powerful antibacterial and fungicide. This work was initiated by Professor Rubbo and myself, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to our younger collaborators who did so much to bring these studies to completion.



At the time when we began this work in 1943, the mode of action of oxine was quite unknown. However, the fact that it was used in analysis for the determination of metals by chelation (the B.P.C. makes use of it for this purpose) suggested that the antibacterial action also occurs through chelation (Albert, 1944). This antibacterial action is particularly strong against the pus-forming organisms, streptococci and staphylococci, which are killed in a few minutes by one part in half a million parts of water.

We established that the antibacterial action of oxine was due to chelation, as follows: (i) of the six isomers of oxine, none chelates and none is antibacterial; (ii) when oxine is methylated on the oxygen atom, the ether so formed does not chelate and is not antibacterial; (iii) when oxine is methylated on the nitrogen atom, the quaternary salt so formed does not chelate and is not antibacterial; (iv) ring-systems other than quinoline are antibacterial when they contain a ring-nitrogen atom and a hydroxyl-group in the same relative positions that occur in oxine, and this antibacterial activity is proportional to the degree of chelating power retained (Albert, Rubbo, Goldacre and Balfour, 1947).

However, we still did not know whether oxine acted on bacteria by removing metals essential for their metabolism and well-being, or whether it formed, with the inevitable traces of metals in the medium, a combination that was the true lethal agent.

The latter alternative proved to be correct, and the first clue was obtained from an observation that dilute solutions of oxine are more potent than concentrated ones. In fact, under the usual conditions of a bacteriostatic test, a saturated solution of oxine (about 0.1%) will not kill bacteria at all (Rubbo, Albert and Gibson, 1950).

Iron is the metal most abundantly present in bacteriological media, and it was suspected that this was playing a part in the antibacterial action of oxine. This was established by bactericidal experiments on *Staphylococcus aureus* which will live, but not multiply, in distilled water for at least 24 hours. It was found that oxine would not kill this organism in distilled water, although it was highly bactericidal in broth. However, in the presence of an equivalent of an iron salt, rapid killing takes place, as the following table shows (it will be noted that iron is innocuous on its own).

THE INNOCUOUSNESS OF OXINE IN THE
ABSENCE OF IRON
(Bactericidal Test)

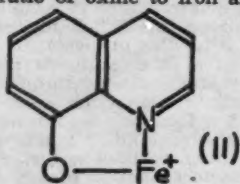
Organism: *Staphylococcus aureus* pH 6-7 (20°)

OXINE 1/M	Ferrous or ferric sulphate 1/M	Growth after one hour (detected by plating out)	
		Glass distilled Water	Untreated Meat Broth
—	—	+++	+++
100,000	—	+++	—
—	100,000	+++	+++
100,000	100,000	—	—

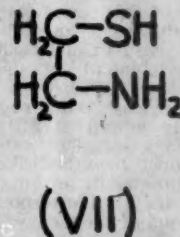
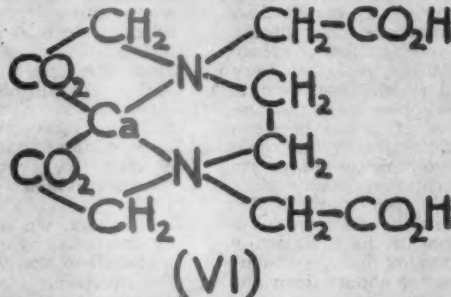
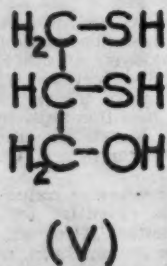
When broth is used instead of distilled water (as in the last column of the above table), oxine is completely lethal without the further addition of iron, because there is sufficient iron present in the broth (Albert, Gibson and Rubbo, 1953).

However it was found that larger concentrations of oxine (e.g. M/800) will not kill staphylococci in broth, although M/100,000 is so rapidly lethal. It was suspected that the ratio of oxine to iron had become unbalanced. This proved to be the case, because when M/800 of iron was added, rapid bactericidal action took place (this concentration of iron was innocuous on its own).

These and further observations were interpreted to mean that the 1:1-complex of oxine and iron (II) is the true lethal agent, but that complexes with a higher ratio of oxine to iron are inert.

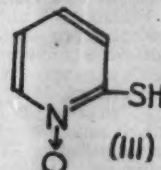


Other experiments, where the molecule of oxine was altered so as to change the oil/water partition coefficients, point to the action of oxine occurring only after it has penetrated the cell (Albert, Hampton, Selbie and Simon, 1954). This penetration may occur in

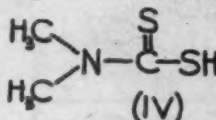


the form of the inert higher complexes, which would be broken down, inside the bacterium, to the toxic 1:1-complex.

The ultimate chemical action that leads to the death of the bacterium is unknown, but it is so rapid that it may well be a chain-propagated oxidation. The preventive action of a trace of cobalt on the antibacterial action of oxine (Rubbo, Albert and Gibson, 1950; Albert, Gibson and Rubbo, 1953) is in harmony with this.



The majority of chelating substances have no antibacterial action. This seems to be due to their inability to penetrate. However, 2-Mercaptopyridine-N-oxide



(III) is a chelating substance which is at least as antibacterial as oxine. Although of a very different constitution, it acts by exactly the same mechanism. Thus it will not work in the absence of iron, and its action is reversed by traces of cobalt. The fungicide, dimethyldithiocarbamic acid (IV), which is used in enormous quantities for crop protection, has also been shown to have an oxine-like type of action, but requires traces of copper instead of iron (Goksöyr, 1955).

Oxine is not official in the Pharmacopoeia, although it is much used, as are its halogenated derivatives "Quinolor" and "Vioform," in antibacterial and antifungal ointments. It is also widely used as a spermicide. Chiniofon, which is iodooxine sulphonic acid, is included in the Pharmacopoeia for use in amoebic dysentery.

Isoniazid and the tetracyclines are chelating agents which act in some other way than does oxine. The precise mode of action of "Aureomycin" and the other tetracyclines is unknown, but the stability constants have been determined and are high, especially for trivalent elements (Albert and Rees, 1956).

Structural alteration of the isoniazid molecule, so that it cannot chelate, quite removes its antitubercular action (Cymerman-Craig, Rubbo, Willis and Edgar, 1955), but this action does not depend on chelation alone (Albert, 1956). The immense improvement in the treatment of tuberculosis that isoniazid has effected justifies the hope that many other remarkable chemotherapeutic drugs will be found among chelating agents.

The Chelating Antidotes

Other chelating substances are used as antidotes in cases where a patient is suffering from poisoning by a metal, or metal-like substance. These antidotal properties were all discovered since 1940. Dimercaprol B.P. (V) is extraordinarily effective in cases of poisoning by arsenic, antimony, gold or mercury. Calcium ethylenediaminetetracetate (VI), a salt of EDTA or "Versene," is similarly effective against lead. Finally 2-mercaptoethylamine (VII) is the most successful of all published substances in preventing radiation injury (Bacq. Hervé and Fischer, 1953). It seems to work by

sequestering the traces of iron and copper in the tissues which propagate a destructive chain reaction of an oxidising nature.

Salicylic acid has proved an effective antidote for beryllium poisoning, a misfortune which is becoming commoner as this metal is coming more into use for light alloys. The mode of action of the antidote is not at all clear. Not much work has been done on the chelating properties of salicylic acid. It seems to be of only moderate strength towards divalent metals, although it has a great affinity for ferric iron. It allays the symptoms of beryllium poisoning not necessarily by combining with this metal, but by alleviating the severe inflammation which is such a feature of beryllium poisoning.

Now it is precisely to allay symptoms of inflammation that salicylic acid and its derivatives are used in the rheumatic diseases. Could it be that their action there is due to chelation? This is still unknown.

Analytical Reagents

Chelating agents, and the related monodentate complex-formers, began to attract attention as reagents for the determination of heavy metals from the 1920's onwards.

Convenient as these quantitative methods are, they are expensive and often involve weighing to four decimal places: for the most part the B.P. has neglected them in favour of simple inorganic reagents. However, the Pharmacopoeia uses these chelating reagents freely for identification of heavy metal cations, as follows:

Aluminium	Quinalizarin
Antimony	Pyrogallol
Bismuth	Tartaric acid
Copper	Salicylaldehyde
Iron	Chiniofon, also nitrosophenyl-hydroxylamine
Lead	Diphenylthiocarbazon (dithizone)
Silver	β -Dimethylaminobenzylidene-rhodanine

In addition the Pharmacopoeia uses them for limit tests, e.g. sodium diethyldithiocarbamate for copper in ferric chloride, thioglycollic acid for iron in zinc oxide, and so forth.

Conclusion

A survey of recent literature shows that every year more and more work on chelation is coming to light: it is a topic growing at a tremendous rate, but it still has much to yield. No one yet knows enough to devise reagents with a specificity for a particular metal, in spite of general belief to the contrary. Nobody can yet predict the magnitude of a stability constant from inspection of the chemical formula. Finally, the study of connections between structure and therapeutic action in chelating substances is still in its infancy.

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THE SEX HORMONES

(Second Article)

By C. H. Price, F.P.S., Ph.C., F.R.I.C.

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Shakespeare was no endocrinologist, but in typing the seven ages of man he depicted clearly seven conditions in which man's glands play the controlling part.

Although it is usually accepted that the sex glands first come into play at puberty, it is clear that some small amounts of the necessary hormones must be excreted before this in order to maintain the difference between male and female, and perhaps to exert a trigger effect upon the anterior pituitary in order to induce puberty and its consequent changes.

In the boy puberty is evidenced by the development of hair in the pubic region and on the face and the body, the deepening of the voice, and the loss of that chubby feminine body characteristic of the immature

SECTION

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AUGUST
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boy, and the development of a more masculine muscular body.

This is accompanied by the activation of the sex organs and the origination in the mind of thoughts about the opposite sex.

The girl undergoes a more startling change. In addition to the normal body changes, i.e. the assumption of the form of an adult female, menstruation begins, a periodic phenomenon recurring at monthly intervals throughout the reproductive period.

Both boy and girl have at this time attained physical maturity and are capable of reproducing the species, an event for which their previous years of life have been preparing them—physiologically at least.

Not all however reach the normal state, since in many the hormonal output for some reason or other falls short of the normal. These hypogonads (*Gk. hypo-under; gone seed*) fail to develop and remain in a state of physiological infantilism, although the body may, and often does, attain adult size.

On the other hand, hypergonadism may ensue, due to a too early flood of hormones, and sexual maturity may develop early in life.

The spermatozoa in the male and the ova in the female are the germ cells which must be brought into contact for the creation of a new life. These are manufactured in the gonads, and all the accessory sex organs are nothing more than adjuncts to their meeting in the female and to the nourishment and successful maturation of the foetus.

Female Reproductive System

The ovaries, two small organs about the size of a plum, situated on either side of the pelvis, are the principal organs of reproduction. The fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, clitoris and vulvae form the accessory organs.

Within the ovaries develop the ovarian follicles, which produce not only ova but female hormones.

In the normal average woman, the cycle of ovum production is 28 days, and the hormonal secretion of the follicle is geared closely to this event. In the proliferative or follicular stage, under the influence of the specific hormone (F.S.H.) of the anterior pituitary gland, the follicle becomes distended, fills with follicular fluid, and an ovum develops.

The oestrogenic hormone which is liberated from the follicle stimulates the endometrium to proliferate, become thicker, and ready to receive the ovum should it become fertilised.

From the 12th to the 16th day the now mature follicle ruptures and liberates the ovum which is gathered up and transmitted down the fallopian tubes to the uterus.

The progestational phase which follows the above proliferative stage is evidenced by the development of a yellow body, within the ruptured follicle. This corpus luteum (*L. Corpus-body; luteus-yellow*) secretes a hormone progesterone, stimulated by the luteinising factor of the anterior pituitary gland. The endometrium becomes further developed and its blood supply increases. This stage, the progestational (*Gk. pro-in favour of; gestation-I bear*) is the stage in which the endometrium is in the optimum condition to receive and nourish a fertilised ovum.

Should fertilisation not occur during the progestational phase, the activity of the corpus luteum ceases, and the endometrium begins to break down, and is ultimately sloughed off, and with varying amounts of blood constitutes the menstrual fluid. After this stage, which may persist for six days, the proliferative stage reoccurs.

The oestrogenic hormone has however more far-reaching effects than are indicated under the proliferative or follicular stage. By a prolonged study of its deficiency states, it has been shown, *inter alia*, to have the following effects:—

- (i) It is responsible for the development to the normal size of the accessory sex hormones.

- (ii) It influences the musculature of the myometrium and is responsible for uterine tone.
- (iii) It promotes the well being of the mucous membranes of the nose.
- (iv) It has a reflex action upon the anterior pituitary gland.
- (v) It has a profound effect upon the constitution of the female, promoting physical and mental health.
- (vi) It regulates the oestrus cycle, in which the female becomes conditioned at periodic intervals for those advances of the male which should result in fertilisation.

Male Reproductive System

The testes lie protected within the abdomen in the immature foetus, passing down the inguinal canal into the scrotum shortly prior to birth.

Like the follicle, the testicle has at least two functions, producing spermatozoa, and also the male hormone, testosterone. In contrast to the follicle, the testicular secretions are not periodic but constant.

The spermatozoa are borne within the seminiferous tubules, a series of tiny tubes which unite into a smaller number of larger tubules, the efferent ducts, which in turn are welded together to form the epididymis.

The epididymis has its own secretion in which the spermatozoa reach the adult state. This secretion passes down a long tube, the vas deferens, which is a continuation of the epididymis. The vas deferens joins with the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. The ejaculatory duct passes through the prostate, a gland made up of muscular and secreting tissue, into the urethra. Here the other secretions are fortified by the addition of that formed by the prostate through several small ducts. This last secretion has the function of increasing the motility of the spermatozoa.

The anterior pituitary gland is again the controlling factor. The follicle stimulating hormone (F.S.H.) stimulates the seminiferous tubules to spermatogenesis; the interstitial cells are stimulated by the luteinising factor to produce testosterone.

The male hormone testosterone has the effect of stimulating the development of the secondary sex characteristics, viz. the masculine form and musculature and distribution of hair as well as developing the genitalia to adult size.

ISONIAZID IN TUBERCULOSIS

The first publication describing the anti-tuberculous properties of isoniazid appeared in April, 1952, and J. Bernstein (*Amer. Rev. Tuberc.* 65, 357, 1957) now looks back on a five years' clinical experience with the drug. The first enthusiastic reports were followed by some disappointment when it became increasingly obvious that bacterial resistance could develop to isoniazid. Soon it was apparent that resistance to the drug did not develop so rapidly as it did to streptomycin and in isoniazid-treated military tuberculosis relapse was reported to be rare; subsequent experience has confirmed the correctness of these observations. Several workers have listed a lack of correlation between clinical progress and *in vitro* susceptibility tests. The author considers that long-term therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis with isoniazid alone is about as effective as therapy with the combination of streptomycin and P.A.S., but when isoniazid is administered concurrently with streptomycin or P.A.S. the results are much better.

The original reason for using isoniazid in combination with other drugs was to delay bacterial resistance, but it is now felt that this is not the main factor of the advantage of the combination. A mutual enhancement of isoniazid and streptomycin has been demonstrated. Two groups of investigators have reported that P.A.S., administered with isoniazid, reduces the acetylation of

the latter and the superiority of the combination of the two drugs may be largely due to this factor. It has recently been found that the dosage of isoniazid can be increased above 5 mgm. per kilo body-weight if pyridoxine is given concurrently to protect against neurologic toxicity, but as yet there are no figures established for a safe limit for sustained therapy.—Pharm. J., August 24, 1957.

ASSESSMENT OF AN ORAL ANTIDIABETIC DRUG

Assessment of the value of oral tolbutamide therapy in controlling diabetes is made in clinical and biochemical studies by three separate groups. Crowley and others (*British Medical Journal*, 1957, 2, 327) undertook the examination of 42 patients with mild symptoms of diabetes in whom dietary restriction alone had failed to reduce hyperglycaemia. Young diabetics were not included, yet even so 12 out of 42 patients treated with tolbutamide failed to respond. Treatment limited to a six-week period was found to reduce hyperglycaemia and enable patients by simple dietary restrictions to remain controlled by their endogenous insulin. Seven patients, however, relapsed following discontinuation of the drug, but therapy was successfully reintroduced in six cases. Analyses of plasma amino-acid nitrogen and inorganic phosphorus indicated that tolbutamide had a different mode of action from that of insulin, and since the action and long-term effect of the sulphonyl-ureas was unknown, it was considered a good reason for not prescribing the drug unnecessarily. No toxic effects due to tolbutamide were, however, observed. There was no means of deciding which patients would respond satisfactorily to tolbutamide short of an actual trial, concluded Butterfield and others (*Ibid.*, 1957, 2, 325) after experience over 18 months. Careful selection of cases, however, would ensure the greatest chances of successful treatment. Patients most likely to prove suitable were those in whom glycosuria was discovered in middle life. The results of a trial of tolbutamide in 72 patients observed for up to one year by Walker and others (*Ibid.*, 1957, 2, 323) indicated that about 50 per cent. of patients with mild diabetes would benefit. The drug should only be given to adults who are not excessively overweight, whose diabetes cannot be controlled by diet alone and who do not become ketotic even when untreated.—Chemist and Druggist, August 17, 1957.

WARNING ON USE OF ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS FOR TREATMENT OF WORMS

C.S.I.R.O. is not yet able to recommend the organic phosphorus compound Neguvon for treating worm infestations in livestock.

Many new drugs which might be useful in the treatment of worm infestation have been tested by C.S.I.R.O. Recently at least one organic phosphorus compound was found to be promising. Unfortunately many of these compounds are extremely noxious, but some of the less toxic ones, such as Malathion and Diazinon, are valuable insecticides.

The compound known as L13/59 or Neguvon shows promise for worm treatment, but until further research has been done its use cannot be recommended.

In tests made at C.S.I.R.O.'s Veterinary Parasitology Laboratory at Yeerongpilly, near Brisbane, it gave good results in removing worms from calves. Other tests at C.S.I.R.O.'s McMaster Animal Health Laboratory in Sydney have shown that it also has some effect on worms in sheep, but is less effective than phenothiazine against nodule worms and black scour worms in sheep.

As occasional deaths have occurred in treated calves and sheep, C.S.I.R.O. will not recommend Neguvon for treatment of worm infestations until further research has shown whether it can be used with safety.

C.S.I.R.O. CHIEF HONOURED BY ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL INSTITUTE

Dr. I. W. Wark, Chief of the Division of Industrial Chemistry of C.S.I.R.O., has been elected to the highest office of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, that of General President for 1957-58.

Dr. Wark has been Chief of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Industrial Chemistry since its formation in 1940. Under his guidance this laboratory has grown until it now has a research staff of one hundred. It is one of the leading chemical research laboratories in the world.

Some of C.S.I.R.O.'s more spectacular recent achievements have come from this laboratory. These include the process using cetyl alcohol for controlling evaporation from dams and reservoirs developed by Mr. W. W. Mansfield; and the process for separating hafnium from zirconium developed by Mr. I. E. Newnham, which is of significance for atomic powered submarines.

Dr. Wark's own personal research was concerned with the theory of the flotation process for separating minerals from ores, which is of major importance to the mining industry. His pioneering work as a physical chemist in this field gained for him a world-wide reputation and his book "Principles of Flotation," first published in 1938 became recognised as a classic on the subject.

He is a graduate of the University of Melbourne and continued his post-graduate studies at the Universities of London and California.

Dr. Wark is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science. For many years he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute and has done much to gain a wider appreciation of the importance of chemistry and of sciences generally.

DETERGENTS AND DERMATOSES

An Editorial Note in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," May 4, 1957

The synthetic detergent preparations developed in the past decade have been so widely publicised that there are probably few people who have not used them at one time or another. Within the last few years their numbers have multiplied with astonishing rapidity, and, whatever their rival claims, there is no question of their efficiency. The only doubts that have been expressed concern their disadvantages to the user. They remove the oily layer of sebum from the skin and, in strong solution, they may alter the keratin. Experimentally it has been shown that some soaps and detergents denature keratin so that sulphhydryl groups are exposed. Occasional instances of hypersensitivity have been observed, and these are sometimes difficult to diagnose. On the credit side, it has been stated that, as long as they are used in the correct concentration, synthetic detergent preparations are no more harmful to the skin than soap.

A recently published American paper (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, 1957, 163, 943) throws new light on the subject. It is a report to the Committee on Cosmetics of the American Medical Association on the cutaneous effects of soap and synthetic detergents, and describes a trial which showed that, in 45 patients with dermatitis of the hands, the majority were improved after repeated immersion in either a laundry detergent or a laundry soap. The object of the test was to find out whether the dermatitis would be aggravated by these preparations. Each patient had the right hand immersed in a detergent or soap solution at a known temperature (41 deg. C.) and pH (9.9 or 10); at the same time the left hand was immersed in tap water (pH 7.7 to 8.5) at the same temperature. Observers were surprised to find that in no instance did the condition of the test

hand become worse. The strength of the solutions was 0.5 per cent., and the test was continued for two weeks with two exposures daily of 30 minutes each. Home surveys estimate that those who wash dishes by hand in America spend 39 minutes each day on the task, the usual concentration of the detergent being about 0.3 per cent. It is therefore obvious that the conditions imposed in hospital were more stringent than those prevailing in the kitchen. What, then, was the cause of the paradoxical result? Two possible explanations are briefly put forward in the report: either the anti-inflammatory action of soaking, or the effect of hospitalisation *per se*.

The report carries more than one lesson; first, the need to substantiate generalisations concerning the alleged ill-effects of any commonly used agent; and second, the effectiveness of such a simple form of treatment as soaking in warm water. It also raises the question of the therapeutic effect of hospitalisation as such. If the implication is that it can cause a certain degree of improvement, does it mean that clinical trials in hospital will need to be further controlled by treating a similar group of patients in their own homes? The number of patients concerned in this report is relatively small, and it may be that subsequent pronouncements on the subject will contradict its findings. But at least the result is provocative and may give rise to some new thinking on the subject.

ERGOT IN GRAMINEAE

The well-known ergot disease (*Claviceps purpurea*) occurs on many grass species, including important cereal and forage crops. Further studies of the pathogenicity of this fungus have now been described by W. P. Campbell (*Canadian J. Bot.*, 35, 315, 1957). Four hundred and twenty-one isolates of *Claviceps purpurea* from 38 different host species were cultured on an artificial medium. The conidial cultures were used for inoculating rye, wheat and barley growing in the greenhouse. All cultures, except one from *Glyceria borealis*, infected the three host species. Honeydew from rye was used for inoculating 46 gramineous species in the field and in the greenhouse. Every one of these grasses became infected in both locations. The author has shown that all indigenous and forage grasses constitute a reservoir of ergot inoculum for rye, wheat and barley, and that these cereals can be infected provided the environmental conditions are such that inoculum will be disseminated at the time that the cereal crops are in blossom.—Nature, August 17, 1957.

THE PREVENTION OF RHEUMATIC FEVER

In Great Britain, rheumatic diseases cost £80 million a year in loss of production, and the loss of working time to industry—several million weeks each year—is higher than from any other cause. Some £30,000 a year is spent on research into the causes and treatment of rheumatic conditions. In France, the social security annual expenditure on rheumatic diseases in the Paris area was estimated a few years ago at 3,000 million francs. Facts such as these are sufficient to indicate that rheumatic diseases are costly to a nation, and that considerable efforts are being made to find out their cause in order to treat existing cases and prevent the development of new ones.

Rheumatic fever is one of the conditions included under the omnibus term "rheumatic diseases," and when the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Rheumatic Diseases produced its first report in 1954, it referred to the possi-

bility that rheumatic fever could be controlled and perhaps prevented by the use of antibiotics and sulphonamides. The Expert Committee has now produced its second report, entitled "Prevention of Rheumatic Fever." The report states that rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease account for a substantial proportion of deaths in children and young adults, and that non-fatal attacks often lead to long-continued disability. The relationship between streptococcal infection and rheumatic fever has now been definitely established, and as the streptococcus is susceptible to sulphonamides and to penicillin, it is possible to take steps to prevent the development of rheumatic fever, and control recurrences in rheumatic subjects.

For known rheumatic patients, it is suggested that the possible development of streptococcal infections, which would lead to a recurrence of the rheumatic fever, should be prevented by giving prophylactic doses of sulphonamides orally, or of penicillin orally or by injection. The objections which might be raised—toxic reactions to sulphonamides or hyper-sensitivity to penicillin—are considered to be of little importance in children. So far, no strain of penicillin-resistant beta-haemolytic streptococcus has resulted from continuous drug prophylaxis. First attacks of rheumatic fever follow about three per cent. of acute streptococcal infections of the respiratory tract, but the condition does not appear until the more obvious effects of the bacterial infection have subsided. To prevent its occurrence, the report emphasises the need to continue penicillin treatment for ten days.

An important point emphasised is that sulphonamides should not be used for rheumatic patients who develop streptococcal infections; these compounds suppress the symptoms of infection, but they do not prevent the development of rheumatic fever. Penicillin or (for those who are penicillin-sensitive) one of the tetracyclines is recommended.

Finally, there remains the question of the general prevention of streptococcal infection. To tackle the problem in the community at large would not be a practical proposition, but in closed communities, such as schools, suitable methods can be adopted. It has been shown that even large epidemics can be terminated by mass chemoprophylaxis with either sulphonamides or penicillin given for ten or more days. If this is not possible, isolation and treatment of those carrying infection will help to control the spread of infection. It is worth noting that, according to the report, there is no clear-cut evidence that currently available methods of air disinfection or dust control will prevent the spread of infection. The report includes two dosage tables—one for continuous prophylaxis with penicillin or sulphadiazine, and one for treatment of streptococcal infections with penicillin or the tetracyclines.

The difficulties encountered in undertaking prophylaxis are described in a paper (published in the *British Medical Journal* for May 25) from the Special Unit for Juvenile Rheumatism, Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, where a scheme of prophylaxis with sulphonamides or penicillin has been in operation since 1951. Various obstacles have been put in the way of the recommendation that children who have had attacks of rheumatic fever should continue with prophylaxis until they reach the age of 20. The difficulties are summarised under two main headings: parental apathy, and opposition from general practitioners. In the second category, fear of (a) toxic reactions, (b) the development of bacterial resistance and (c) loss of potency in penicillin over long-term prescribing are among the factors responsible. Cost is another objection raised, but analysis shows this to range between 1.62 and 4.6 pence daily. These and other objections are carefully examined and answered in the paper and a strong case is presented for the adoption of this form of prophylaxis, together with a recommendation for lay education.

Pharm J., July 13, 1957.

**NEW Super Kwiktan with
NEW Improved formula
NEW Sales-stimulating Pack will be**

HEAVILY ADVERTISED IN PRESS, MAGAZINES AND ON TV



Developed at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute (U.S.A.) for Australian sun-lovers . . . Nyal introduces to you, the exclusive selling rights to Nyal Super Kwiktan.

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Super Kwiktan will be readily saleable. It's packed in a gay, candy-striped tube and carton, which features a "tanned," flesh-tone colour beneath deep blue lettering. Two sizes—regular at 21/- per dozen list, to retail at 3/3 each; economy at 32/- per dozen list, to retail at 5/- each.

Thus every tube of Super Kwiktan that you sell, will nett for you 50% profit, after tax.

To ensure that consumer demand for Super Kwiktan will be at an all-time high, an extensive advertising campaign will launch the product throughout Australia, coinciding with the commencement of the surfing season.

This summer-long campaign will use large-space advertisements in leading metropolitan and provincial newspapers; colour spots in full-page magazine advertisements; and will be featured on the 1-hour Nyal TV programme in Sydney and Melbourne. To help you identify your pharmacy with this powerful Super Kwiktan advertising, colourful point-of-sale display material is readily available.

The clean-cut package design of Super Kwiktan lends itself to easy window and counter displays—an essential merchandising tie-in which will make Super Kwiktan another "chemists only" success.

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Evactil is a unique **NEW** treatment for constipation. It has a gentle, smooth action, and is **SAFE FOR ALL AGES**. There are **NO SIDE EFFECTS** such as griping, or flatulence, and **EVACTIL** does not interfere with Vitamin assimilation or digestive processes.

EVACTIL OVERCOMES THE DISADVANTAGES associated with former methods of treatment and it is not a bulk producer. The **ACTION OF EVACTIL** is not rapid, so initially it may take up to three days to restore normal, easy elimination. Build customer good-will and confidence, recommend Evactil in all cases of constipation due to hard, dry stools.

DOSAGE: Adults: Two to four capsules daily.

Children: One capsule daily.

In chronic and obstinate cases when necessary increase dosage to 2 capsules three times a day until bowel action is normal. The dosage may then be reduced to suit individual needs



Capsules — 60 Mgm.
Bottles of 50



Constipation—Dry Faeces



Penetration by Evactil



Resultant Soft Formed Faeces

Prepared by the pharmaceutical division.

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ANTIBIOTICS IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

Prolonged administration of oxytetracycline is shown to be an effective treatment in cases of adult chronic bronchitis in a report of a controlled clinical trial conducted by Edwards and others (*British Medical Journal*, 1957, 2, 259). In the trial a double blind technique was used with continuous therapy for six months in 53 patients with chronic bronchitis using oxytetracycline, a sulphonamide and autogenous *Haemophilus influenzae* vaccine. Each patient started with 1.5 gm. of oxytetracycline or its control, with 1.5 of sulphonamide or its control, given in divided doses. Dosage was maintained until the sputum became mucoid, when it was reduced to 1 gm. daily. Weekly vaccine administration started with a dose of 100 million bacilli and increased to a 2000 million organisms maximum, at which it was maintained for the remaining course of treatment. Including the control group, to whom dummy capsules and tablets and a non-specific vaccine were given, eight treatment regimes were established. Statistical analysis showed a trend suggesting that a sulphonamide has some effect in chronic bronchitis, that oxytetracycline is more effective, and that a combination of the two drugs is more effective than either alone. The autogenous *H. influenzae* vaccine was found to be ineffective. One of the main disadvantages of the long-term therapy with the tetracycline group of drugs is its expense, and in a report on prolonged antibiotic treatment of severe bronchiectasis (*Ibid.*, 1957, 2, 255) by the Medical Research Council's antibiotics clinical trials committee it is stated that the limited effect of long-term antibiotic therapy would not justify its use in most bronchiectasis patients. —*Chemist and Druggist*, August 17, 1957.

NEW PLANT FOR FORMALDEHYDE

The new plant built by the Monsanto Company at West Footscray (Victoria) for the manufacture of formaldehyde was in production in August. Monsanto first produced formaldehyde commercially in Australia during 1944, now the new plant doubles their production capacity.

Formaldehyde is used extensively in the manufacture of moulding powders and synthetic resins and also for control of foot-rot in sheep. Consumption has increased rapidly in recent years.

Simultaneously with this project, improved and greatly increased methanol storage facilities were installed as well as increased cooling-water provision.

POLYACRYLIC RESIN IN TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION

Grossman, A. J., Batterman, R. C., and Leifer, P. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 5: 187 (1957).

A new synthetic polyacrylic resin of the polycarboxylic type with hydrogen occupying the cation exchange position was used in the treatment of constipation in 37 bedridden patients and 37 ambulatory patients. This new resin was selected because of its high water-binding capacity. It was found that it could bind 70-105 ml. of water per Gram when dispersed in distilled water and 70-94 ml. per Gram when dispersed in artificial intestinal juice. This is several times greater than psyllium gums, agar gums, and methyl cellulose derivatives. The ionic exchange capacity for sodium was found to be only from 1 to 3 per cent. Because of its high molecular weight, the resin was not absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract.

Of the 31 bedridden patients receiving 4 Gm. of the

resin a day, 71 per cent. showed improvement. The rest of the bedridden patients had received 3 Gm. or less a day and had showed less improvement. Improvement was noted in most of the patients within three to seven days. The first indications of improvement were increased ease of removal of fecal material by enema or manipulation. Gradually, spontaneous bowel movements occurred with increasing regularity.

Among the ambulatory patients, a dose of 450 mg. three or four times a day was found to be unsatisfactory. However, when the dosage was increased to 0.9 to 1.0 Gm. three or four times a day, effective control of bowel function was established in 77 per cent. of 31 patients. Once daily bowel movements were established, it was found to be possible to decrease the dosage in 13 patients and in 7 patients to eventually discontinue the resin and still maintain normal bowel function without laxatives.

Signs of intolerance of the resin were negligible. Two of the ambulatory patients had flatulence but none of the bedridden patients had any signs of gastro-intestinal disturbance. Edema was not observed in any patient. None of the patients complained of fullness of the stomach. The resin apparently did not interfere with the absorption of other drugs required.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, May, 1957.

FIRST HONORARY MEMBER OF ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL INSTITUTE

An American scientist, Professor T. A. Geissman, has been elected the first Honorary Fellow of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute.

Professor Geissman has just arrived in Australia to work for nine months on a Senior Fulbright Fellowship with the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Industrial Chemistry.

Professor Geissman is Professor of Chemistry at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is recognised internationally as an authority on the chemistry of plant constituents, and will join the C.S.I.R.O. group working in this field.

One of his studies has been on the genetics of flower colours and the substances which produce colour in flowers.

He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and gained his Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota.

He is now in his mid 40's. His wife and two children are in Australia with him.

MEDICAL PROPAGANDA

Two motions dealing with pharmaceutical literature were carried at the annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association held in Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 12. Dr. L. G. R. Wand (South Essex) moved "That the co-operation of the pharmaceutical industry be sought in the preparation of standardised literature of a concise nature in respect of products prescribably on E.C.10 forms." Dr. A. B. Davies (Chairman, General Medical Services Committee) said that his Committee had already asked the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry that advertising literature should be presented in envelope size, should give the cost of the medicament, and if possible the Cohen Committee classification. A Lewisham motion, proposed by Dr. J. D. W. Whitney, Kensington and Hammersmith, deprecated the quantity of pharmaceutical advertisements sent to doctors, and urged that literature should be presented in a more useful form. He suggested that the industry should produce a standard card which would clearly state the information required about pharmaceutical products. The motion also called for the banning of all unsolicited samples. —Extract from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 27, 1957.



Alcohol in the Preparation of Magma or Mucilage Bentonite, A.P.F.

A satisfactory and expeditious method of preparing Bentonite Magma A.P.F. can be achieved by using alcohol 90% as "wetting" agent.

Method:

1. Place 75 gr. sterilised Bentonite A.P.F. in a tared jar.
2. Add 100 min. of alcohol 90% and thoroughly "wet" Bentonite by vigorous shaking for a few minutes.
3. Add distilled water to 500 grs. and vigorously shake again until the magma is formed. Usually the operation requires only a few minutes.

A smooth and lump free gel is obtained. By decreasing or increasing proportionally the amount of alcohol products of any desired consistency (up to 40% w/w of Bentonite) may be prepared.

Thus to prepare 4 fl. oz. of Mucilage Bentonite A.P.F., 120 min. of alcohol are used and the above method followed.

—G.G.P. (Vic.)

Emulsion of Paraffin and Agar, A.P.F.

The formula given in the A.P.F. is as follows:

Liquid Paraffin	3½ fl. oz.
Agar, in powder	400 gr.
Acacia, in powder	200 gr.
Vanillin	2 gr.
Sodium Benzoate	22 gr.
Choloroform water to	10 fl. oz.
Emulsify and mix.	

This emulsion should be prepared by the Minimal Gum Method (A.P.F. p. 17) owing to the extremely viscous nature of the product.

The proportions of oil: gum are 8:1, so that the general method of emulsification is unsuitable.

The directions would have been clearer had they been written: "Emulsify by the Minimal Gum Method (p. 17) and mix."

There is an additional point about the Agar. This is present in greater proportion than usual.

It may be incorporated after emulsification of all the oil has been effected. The product should be allowed to stand so that the Agar may hydrate. The "granular" appearance of the emulsion then disappears.

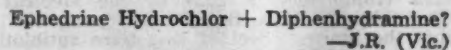
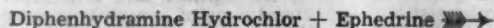
Incompatibility Between Ephedrine and "Benadryl"

A mixture containing Ephedrine alkaloid and Benadryl Elixir is found to give a white precipitate.

To investigate this precipitate, the contents of a Benadryl capsule were dissolved in water, and the excipient filtered out. To this solution was added a solution of Ephedrine Alkaloid and a white precipitate was produced. The precipitate was found to be soluble in Dilute Hydrochloric Acid.

This was then repeated using a solution of Ephedrine Hydrochloride in place of Ephedrine Alkaloid and no precipitate was formed.

Would this be a precipitate of diphenhydramine, resulting from the action:



This is a question of the reaction of the solution. Any precipitate or turbidity may be removed by a very small amount of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S. is devoted to Pharmaceutical Science and is the forum where the results of experimental work and investigation into pharmaceutical problems are announced and discussed.

The forthcoming meeting in Adelaide in August, 1958, will include a wide range of topics of general interest, including an account of the development of a new drug, an investigation of the Chemistry and Pharmaceutical uses of brown coal tar, a Symposium on the development of Hospital Pharmacy and a review of the principles of drug controls. There will be a number of papers submitted by workers in pharmacy departments in the various States and by students. Generally, discussion is invited and any member may contribute from his own experience.

Participation in such a conference is extremely stimulating. A great deal of useful information is presented covering many facets of pharmaceutical practice. All professions regard such discussions as a major contribution to progress, and expect the widest possible representation of their members.

The programme is arranged to include meetings which members of all Sections may attend, excursions to places of interest, and social functions arranged by the local Committee of Section "O". Plan a trip to Adelaide in August, 1958.



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(Tablets of Penicillin B.P.)

Each tablet contains 200,000 units potassium penicillin G. N.H.S. Item R.32 — Maximum quantity 100.
P.M.S. Item — Maximum quantity 25 with 2 repeats.

Pack — Bottles of 10 and dispensing cartons of 100 tablets.

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*Tablets of Penicillin V
(calcium salt)*

Each tablet contains 130 mg. Penicillin V (calcium salt), equivalent to 200,000 units.
N.H.S. Item R.33 — Maximum quantity 100.

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3. No doubt about the strength required.

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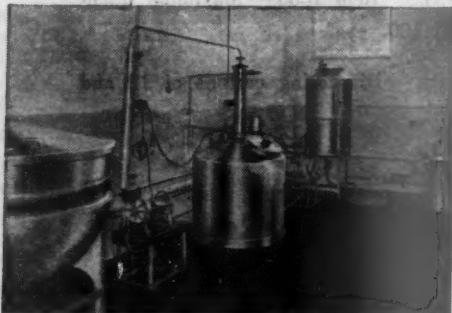
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To have your manufacturing carried out for you by a Contract Manufacturer relieves you of all the worries associated with this highly technical problem. It not only releases capital for product development but makes possible a lower cost. The problem of maintaining plant, specialised equipment and trained personnel, is our responsibility.

Kingsgrove Laboratories, with 40,000 sq. feet of modern factory area and equipped with modern specialised equipment and experienced personnel, can handle manufacturing and packaging on any scale.

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If you have a manufacturing or packaging problem, we will be pleased to discuss it with you. Quotations will be freely given without entailing the slightest obligation.

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Some British Contributions to Medicine

Florence Nightingale—1820-1910

By Miriel Witt (Victorian College of Pharmacy)

Picture a ward in 1854 in the Barrack Hospital at Scutari, where soldiers lay in filth and misery, and compare it with that of a ward today in any modern hospital. In this transformation a major part was played (in the beginning) by Florence Nightingale, a woman possessed of indomitable will, courage and dedication to a cause—that of the relief of human suffering.

Few people have been "chosen" to contribute so much towards the "care" of the sick. "God spoke to me and called me to His service," wrote Florence Nightingale in 1837. Seeking to discover in what way she could best respond to His "call" eventually her thoughts turned to nursing, and the story of her ministry to the sick, the wounded and the dying during the Crimean War shines brilliantly in the annals of British heroism.

When the Crimean campaign ended in 1856 she wrote, "I stand at the altar of murdered men and while I live I fight their cause." Henceforth, with grim determination, she fought for the reform of the health administration of the British army. Her initiative, genius for organisation and administration, and her constant labouring led, after many long and wearying battles, to sanitary reforms being carried out in relation to the British army and in India, also to the introduction of female trained nurses into military hospitals and subsequently into civil hospitals, leading to the foundation of the modern profession of nursing.

Early Life and Training

Let us go back to 1820. In that year, while her parents were holidaying in Italy, Florence was born in Florence. Her sister, Parthenope (afterwards Lady Verney) had been born in Naples in 1819. When Florence was a year old the Nightingale family returned to England, to their home, Lea Hurst, in Derbyshire. In 1825 her father purchased Embley Park in Hampshire. Thereafter Florence spent most of her childhood and early girlhood between Lea Hurst and Embley Park.

Her parents were wealthy, fashionable and cultured, and Florence was educated at home under her father's supervision. She was a good scholar, excelling in Latin, Greek, modern languages, music and philosophy.

In spite of her environment, seemingly excellent, she was an unhappy child—she had an obsession that she was not like other people. From early childhood, apparently seeking an outlet for her innermost thoughts, she was always writing notes, on anything in the way of writing material that was handy. From these "private notes," now in the possession of the Verney family, much new knowledge has recently been gleaned of her life and experiences. It was in a "private

note" dated February 7, 1837, that she recorded her first "call."

Soon afterwards she went for a tour on the Continent with her family. For eighteen months the Nightingales travelled. Throughout this period Florence studied music, art and languages. She attended balls, soirées and other functions, thereby meeting some of the most aristocratic and cultured people in Europe, many of whom became her lifelong friends.

Returning to England in 1839 Florence recorded in a "private note" her condemnation of herself for wishing "to shine in society." She felt that instead of "doing worsted work and practising quadrilles" she should study mathematics, as mathematics required hard work. But her parents disapproved of her plan—such study was not for girls!

At twenty-two she was a most attractive and highly intellectual young lady—a brilliant social success, with many admirers, but their devotion left her almost un-



Florence Nightingale, whose zeal and revolutionary vision established the tradition of modern nursing. It sprang from her training school at St. Thomas's.

moved. The world around had started to interest her, particularly the less-privileged people living in it (it was 1842, a year of the "hungry forties" in England, when misery abounded). Gradually Florence began to revolt against her environment.

It was at this period of her life that she first heard of Kaiserswerth in Germany, where Protestant deaconesses were trained in the Institute's hospital to nurse the sick poor. Nursing as a career began to interest her and by 1844 her destiny was clear to her—her vocation lay among the sick in hospitals.

To learn something of the practice of nursing she tried to enter Salisbury Infirmary, but again parental opposition proved too strong—a hospital was no fit place for a lady of good social standing. Hospitals were then places of wretchedness, degradation and squalor—these were pre-Pasteur and pre-Lister days—and hospital nurses were ignorant, intemperate and often immoral. Florence continued to live the life of a fashionable young lady, but she felt frustrated and miserable. On the suggestion of a friend she started to study the *Blue Books* and hospital reports, which dealt with public health, sanitation and the condition of the poor.

Working in secret in the early hours of the morning she filled many notebooks with facts, tabulated and indexed (she always paid meticulous attention to detail and loved statistics); thus laying the foundations of her later vast knowledge of matters pertaining to sanitation and public health.

In 1846 she received a copy of the Year Book of the Institution of Deaconesses at Kaiserswerth. Here she realised was the answer to the problem of obtaining nursing training—no objection could be raised against her training in a religious institution. But some time elapsed before she was able to carry out her plan.

The following winter she spent in Rome. This was a momentous visit as in Rome she met Sidney Herbert (later Secretary of State at War during the Crimean campaign) and Doctor Manning (later Cardinal Manning). Back in England, through Sidney Herbert and his wife, Florence met a number of intellectual and influential people, who were intensely interested in hospital reform and who were much impressed by her wide and detailed knowledge of this subject.

In 1848 she again tried to visit Kaiserswerth, but disturbances at Frankfurt caused the abandonment of this intended visit. Deeply disappointed and when on the verge of a physical and mental collapse her friends, the Bracebridges, suggested a visit to Egypt. Returning home by way of Greece Florence was given the opportunity of at last visiting Kaiserswerth, where she stayed a fortnight. But the battle was not yet over—her parents were furious.

On her return to England she wrote a pamphlet entitled "*The Institution of Kaiserswerth on the Rhine for the Practical Training of Deaconesses . . .*" In it she described the work of the deaconesses and appealed to Englishwomen to establish similar institutions.

By this time she was thirty and feeling she had accomplished nothing in regard to her aims, she decided she must free herself from bondage to her family. They had thwarted her every attempt to obtain nursing training—they could not understand her longing to serve humanity in that way.

With the encouragement of the Herberts and the Bracebridges she decided to revisit Kaiserswerth. This time she stayed three months, finding there "the nursing nil" and "the hygiene horrible," but the devotion to the "care" of the sick to be of the highest order.

Next she appealed to Cardinal Manning, whom she had met in Rome some years before, to use his influence to have her accepted for training in a Catholic hospital where the nurses were nuns. He arranged for her to enter the Maison de la Providence hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Paris. After two unsuccessful attempts she entered this institution for training in May, 1853, only to develop measles after a fortnight's stay.

Before her first attempt to enter the Maison de la

Providence hospital she had decided that on the completion of her training she would apply for a position. Partly through the influence of Mrs. Herbert she had been appointed, in April, 1853, Superintendent of a small hospital in London for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in Distressed Circumstances, her duties to commence as soon as the hospital had been transferred to new premises in Harley Street. Immediately after her return from Paris she took up this appointment and set to work reorganising the institution, proving herself not only a skilful nurse but also an outstanding administrator—amazing her friends and even her committee by her ability.

Except for a few weeks volunteer nursing of cholera patients at Middlesex Hospital she remained at the Harley Street institution until her departure for Turkey and the Crimea in 1854, where her greatest work for humanity was to commence—her apprenticeship was over.

The Crimean War

In the spring of 1854, war was declared between Great Britain and Russia. Britain and France were allied for the protection of Turkey. An army base had been established by the British at Scutari, a village on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus. It consisted of enormous barracks, the headquarters of the Turkish artillery, and a hospital, known as the General Hospital, which it was assumed would be adequate for the care of British casualties.

The first great battle was fought at Alma. It was won by the British and the French, but what a fate awaited the wounded! Owing to a change of plans most hospital equipment had been left in Bulgaria—there were no bandages, splints, anaesthetics, bedding, or even candles or lamps! And cholera raged. The wounded and the cholera patients were sent, together, across the Black Sea to Scutari, where the Turkish artillery barracks were opened to receive them—the established hospital being already full of cholera cases.

The Barrack Hospital, as henceforth the Turkish barracks were known, was a vast building, bare of furniture, filthy and dilapidated. The men were simply laid in long lines on the dirty floors of the huge rooms. Through lack of food, hospital equipment and medical attention, the breakdown of the sanitary conveniences, inadequate water supplies, overcrowding and general disorganisation, the scene was one of indescribable horror.

On October 9, 12, and 13, 1854, *The Times* published the history-making despatches of the first British war correspondent, William Howard Russell, in which were described the terrible conditions at Scutari. Russell wrote ". . . There are no dressers to carry out the surgeons' directions, and to attend on the sick during the intervals between his visits. Here the French are greatly our superiors. Their medical arrangements are extremely good . . . and they have also the help of the Sisters of Charity . . . these devoted women are excellent nurses."

Public indignation was aroused. *The Times* opened a fund for supplying comforts for the sick and wounded, and a letter to *The Times* demanded "Why have we no Sisters of Charity?" This letter was read by both Sidney Herbert, then Secretary of State at War, and Miss Nightingale.

At once Sidney Herbert wrote to Miss Nightingale, inviting her to take command of a party of nurses and go to Scutari, the expedition to be sanctioned by the Government and at Government expense.

Miss Nightingale had the same idea and had already written to Sidney Herbert, offering her services. She considered such an appointment as an opportunity to advance the cause of nursing. It was to be a grand experiment, as prior to 1854 the only nursing available in British military hospitals was carried out by men of the Army Hospital Corps—the idea that female nurses could serve with the fighting forces had never before been seriously contemplated by the British.



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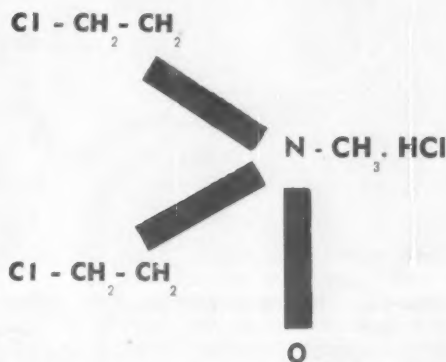
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¹Traub, E. F.; Newhall, C. A.; Fuller, J. R.;
Surg., Gynec. & Obst., 1944, LXXIX, 205.

²Dull, J. A.; Tintel, H. A.; Ellis, J. L., and
Nicholls, A., *Surg., Gynec. & Obst.*, 1950, LX.

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Within six days Miss Nightingale had engaged thirty-eight nurses recruited from various Sisterhoods and hospitals. Accompanied by the Bracebridges the party left London on October 21, 1854. They travelled overland to Marseilles, where Miss Nightingale purchased some stores, and sailed on the *Vectis* for Constantinople on October 27.

Arriving at Constantinople on November 5 they crossed the Bosphorus to Scutari on the same day. They climbed the slope to the Barrack Hospital and passed through the great gateway, over which Miss Nightingale later said should have been written "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." Inside, calculated Miss Nightingale, stretched four miles of "beds" in surroundings filthy beyond description. The sufferings of the sick and wounded were unbelievable.

Miss Nightingale and her nurses were allotted six rooms as their quarters. These were damp, filthy, and except for a few chairs, unfurnished—there were no tables, no facilities for cooking and no beds. The hospital itself lacked almost everything in the way of medical equipment and other hospital necessities; the result of lack of co-ordination between the Commissariat and the Purveying and Medical Departments. Officials had been trained not to make trouble, not to spend money and never to risk responsibility. The condition of the Barrack Hospital at Scutari in 1854 was the ghastly fruit of the system by which the health of the British army had been administered.

Miss Nightingale and her nurses were not welcomed at Scutari. She was ignored by the doctors and at first only one doctor would use her nurses and supplies provided by *The Times* Fund. The medical authorities felt they could not admit failure and accept help for the army from civilians, or from "a high Society Miss who happened to be on dining terms with the Cabinet."

Difficulties confronting Miss Nightingale appeared almost insuperable. To accomplish anything she realised she must win the confidence of the doctors—not an easy task. She knew she must play a waiting game!

She was first able to get a footing in the hospital by way of the kitchen. Food being extremely short, the day after her arrival she began to cook and supply "extras," arrowroot, wine and beef essences, which she had purchased along with portable stoves at Marseilles. Very soon her kitchen became an extra diet kitchen supplying invalid food to the Barrack Hospital. But she made sure nothing was supplied without a requisition signed by a doctor, nor were her nurses allowed to administer any nourishment without a doctor's authority.

By November 9 the destruction of the British Army in the Crimea had begun. Following the battle of Balaclava, the wounded and the sick, suffering from scurvy, dysentery, starvation and exposure, poured into Scutari. Soon, due to the inoperative state of the sanitary system and consequent filthiness of the hospital, erysipelas, gangrene and dysentery raged. The mortality was appalling. Chaos reigned.

This desperate situation was Miss Nightingale's opportunity—the doctors turned to her for help—she had money and the authority to spend it. Her first purchase was 200 scrubbing brushes and sacking for washing the floors. She then organised a laundry. By the end of December Miss Nightingale was supplying clothing, cutlery, towels, soap, screens, operating tables and other medical equipment. She was almost purveying the hospital. Soldiers arriving from the battlefield, wounded

and ill, were supplied with clean bedding and warm food—they thought they were in heaven. Her calmness, her resource and her power to take action raised her, in their eyes, to the position of a goddess, hence Longfellow's famous lines—

"Lo! in that house of misery
A Lady with a Lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom
And flit from room to room.
And, slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls . . ."

To Miss Nightingale the British private soldier, hitherto considered of little consequence, was of importance—he was a human being.



The hospital at Scutari: Florence Nightingale visiting the wards

In January, 1855, in spite of certain improvements having been made, the death-rate at the Barrack Hospital was still rising, but following reports from Miss Nightingale and others, a Sanitary Commission was sent out from England at the end of February. The work of this Commission, in Miss Nightingale's own words "saved the British Army." By the spring of 1855 the death-rate had fallen from 42 per cent. to 2.2 per cent.

Throughout this period of terrible emergency Miss Nightingale did not lose sight of the main object of her mission—to prove the value of women as nurses in British military hospitals. Many difficulties beset her—the opposition at first of the medical officers—and then her nurses were difficult to control. Being of various religious faiths and of varying standards of education and nursing experience, they were a strange company from which to try and mould an efficient nursing unit. They quarrelled among themselves; were reluctant to submit to Miss Nightingale's authority, and complained continuously, even about wearing the uniforms provided—"There is the Caps, Ma'am, that suits one face and some that suits another. And if I'd known, Ma'am, about the caps, great as was my desire to come out to nurse at Scutari, I wouldn't have come, Ma'am."

In May, 1855, conditions at the Barrack Hospital being reasonably satisfactory, Miss Nightingale decided to visit the Crimea. Instructed by the War Office she travelled to inspect the hospitals at Balaclava, where female nurses had been introduced. Unfortunately her official designation was "Superintendent of the Female Nursing Establishment in English Military Hospitals in Turkey," which gave her no jurisdiction over the Crimea. This irregularity was later rectified, giving her supreme command over all female nurses in the military

hospitals of the Army, but not before much unpleasantness had occurred. After a few days at Balacava she became seriously ill with Crimean fever. It was August before she could resume her work at Scutari.

Sebastopol fell on September 8, 1855. From then onwards Miss Nightingale divided her time between Scutari and Balacava. Although unutterably weary, almost overwhelmed with administrative work and beset with intrigues and petty jealousies, she continued to fight for the life and better treatment of the British soldier, and for the emergence of a unified nursing system.

The Crimean War ended in March, 1856. Miss Nightingale left Scutari in July. The Government offered a British man-of-war to transport her back to England, but she declined the offer—publicity was always anathema to her. Travelling incognito she returned to London and after a short visit to the Convent of the Bermondsey Nuns, from which institution five of her nurses had been recruited in 1854, she travelled to Lea Hurst, arriving unexpectedly by her family.

At the end of the war Miss Nightingale was obsessed with a sense of failure, but as Cecil Woodham-Smith writes "Never again was the British soldier to be ranked as a drunken brute, the scum of the earth. He was now a symbol of courage, loyalty and endurance. 'She taught officers and officials to treat the soldiers as Christian men.' Never again would the picture of a nurse be a tipsy, promiscuous harriidan. Miss Nightingale had stamped the profession of nurse with her own image. The nurse who emerged from the Crimea, strong and pitiful, controlled in the face of suffering, un-self-seeking, superior to considerations of class or sex, was Miss Nightingale herself."

For her work at Scutari and in the Crimea Miss Nightingale was regarded as a national heroine. Even before her return to England, tangible recognition of her services to the nation had been given expression by the establishment of the "Nightingale Fund," whereby she was to establish and control an institute for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses. £44,000 had been contributed by the British people to this Fund by the time of Miss Nightingale's return.

British Army Health Reform

The mortality from disease during the Crimean War haunted Miss Nightingale. Although broken in health as a result of her experiences she resolved forthwith to fight for reforms in the British army health administration. To this end she strove for the appointment of a Royal Commission—"to enquire into the sanitation, administration and organisation of army barracks and military hospitals, and the organisation and education and administration of the Army Medical Department"—a gigantic task.

Difficulties were encountered from the start. Before the warrant for the Royal Commission could be issued the Queen had to be advised to do so by the Secretary of State for War—at that time Lord Panmure—and Lord Panmure was not easily convinced of the necessity for army reform. Fortunately Miss Nightingale was commanded to appear before Queen Victoria to relate her war-time experiences. She did more—she sought and gained the Queen's approval of her project. Queen Victoria was "enchanted with her."

But Lord Panmure remained difficult—he did not like bothers—his procrastination infuriated Miss Nightingale. Finally in February, 1857, she threatened to publish her experiences and suggestions for improvement unless, within three months, a fair and tangible pledge had been made for reform. Lord Panmure capitulated, and in May, 1857, the Royal Commission was appointed, under the chairmanship of Sidney Herbert.

For the next three months she worked feverishly and incessantly writing her Confidential Report for the Commission. This work, entitled *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Adminis-*

tration of the British Army, is a volume of nearly 1,000 pages crammed with facts, figures, tables and statistics, plans and diet sheets. Consisting of six sections it examines the causes, course and "cure" of the Crimean disaster, and proves conclusively that the hospital (at that time) was "more fatal than the battlefield." These *Notes* were never published but a few copies, privately printed at Miss Nightingale's expense, survive.

Miss Nightingale was not herself a member of the Commission—it was the Victorian age when convention did not encourage women to take part in public affairs—but she was the moving spirit behind its activities. She tutored the witnesses before they appeared before the Commission and also Sidney Herbert, whom she drove relentlessly always—few could resist her vivid and dynamic personality. The knowledge she had to pass on was immense—when giving evidence she informed the Commission that she had "visited all the hospitals in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, in Berlin and many others in Germany, at Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople and Brussels; also the War Hospitals of the French and the Sardinians." This "genie from a bottle" (as she was once dubbed) could produce facts and figures as if by magic.

The Commission at length recommended the appointment of the following four Sub-Commissions:—

- (1) To put the Barracks in sanitary order;
- (2) To found a Statistical Department of the Army;
- (3) To institute an Army Medical School;
- (4) To reconstruct the Army Medical Department, revise the Hospital Regulations, and draw up a new Warrant for the Promotion of Medical Officers.

For the next three years Miss Nightingale gathered and collated information, statistical and otherwise, and planned work for the four Sub-Commissions. By the end of 1859 considerable progress had been made: Doctor Alexander, who had been in the Crimean campaign, had been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department; the Royal Sanitary Commission on the Health of the Army, set up in 1857, was being put into operation; and as a result of the Indian Mutiny and subsequent events a new Sanitary Commission on the Health of the Army in India had been established.

But in Miss Nightingale's view the War Office moved too slowly—the War Office must be reformed and Sidney Herbert must steel himself to the task!

By 1861 a scheme to reorganise the War Office was prepared and launched by the Reformers (Sidney Herbert, Florence Nightingale and others). The strain was too great for Sidney Herbert—he collapsed and died three months later. His death ended a long and extraordinary friendship between himself and Miss Nightingale, and was a tremendous blow to her.

At the time of his death he was Secretary of State for War, having been appointed in 1859, chairman of each of the four Sub-Commissions set up in 1857, and chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission for the Health of the Army in India.

Miss Nightingale was in despair, she felt their cause was lost and her lifework ended, as through Sidney Herbert her ideas could penetrate into the War Office—once he was gone, as she had no official status, she felt indeed it was the end.

Nevertheless, during the three years Sidney Herbert was Secretary of State for War, some progress had been made. The provision of better food, more warmth, more fresh air and better sanitation in the barracks and hospitals of the British Army had resulted in a decrease of 50 per cent. per annum of the total mortality from all diseases (on the home stations).

Yet in many respects Miss Nightingale's work had only just begun. Within four months of Sidney Herbert's death she received an appeal from the Secretary at War in Washington, requesting her help in the organisation of hospitals and the care of the sick and wounded

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Extract from... THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL of PHARMACY

Page 229, March, 1957.

A paper given at the Australian & New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, entitled "Some Recent Developments in Tablet Manufacture and Control," by Messrs. E. B. Pollard, Ph.C., and J. A. Thomson, A.R.I.C., A.H.W.C., both of the well-known Manufacturing Chemists, Burroughs Wellcome, stated in part . . .

FIG. 3.



Wessberg and Tulander Ovens. Drying trolley being inserted.

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in the American Civil War. Also her advice was sought by the British Government concerning "sanitary arrangements generally, including transport, hospitals, the clothing and feeding of troops, and comforts for the sick" in relation to troops to be sent to Canada.

Miss Nightingale "flew" into action and was soon again installed as adviser to the War Office.

Seemingly her help was still needed. This time she had the support of Lord de Grey, Under-Secretary of State for War, who approved of her plans for Reform, and Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister since 1859, who was a powerful friend.

For the next ten years she worked for the War Office and battled unceasingly for her goal—War Office reform. While her ambition was never completely realised, her position as adviser from 1862 to 1872 must surely be unique in the history of British Army Administration. During this period she worked also for the Royal Sanitary Commission on the Health of the Army in India (a legacy from Sidney Herbert).

For sixteen years all told Miss Nightingale laboured in Government departments, sacrificing her health, pleasure and friends, toiling at the work she believed God had "called" her to do. Then in 1872, when 53 years of age and a semi-invalid she decided to enter a general ward at St. Thomas's Hospital as a patient, intending at the same time, to interest herself in the affairs of the hospital. But no sooner had she made this decision than she was called home to Embley to control the affairs of her aged parents.

She returned to London in 1873, when she turned her attention again to her best-remembered, if not her greatest field of work—that of the advancement of nursing.

Work for the Advancement of Nursing

Nursing by women began with the dawn of Christianity. For centuries cultured women belonging to various religious orders had acted as nurses, hence the name "sister" in the nursing profession. Florence Nightingale's service as a war nurse was therefore not exceptional, except that she was English and a gentlewoman. Her experience at Scutari clearly demonstrated the need for women nurses in British military hospitals and the necessity that a new order of nurses be created and organised on a secular basis. Nurses must be educated and adequately instructed in all branches of science pertaining to nursing and trained in the practical procedures of the hospital ward and the sickroom.

During her work for army reform, nursing reform had been constantly in Miss Nightingale's mind. Her intention was, with the income from the Nightingale Fund established in 1855, to found an Institution for the training of nurses and to become Superintendent of it herself. She had hoped to work with Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to qualify as a doctor.

Unfortunately her health did not permit this plan to come to fruition—she realised she must work through existing hospitals. Her choice was St. Thomas's Hospital, then on its ancient site in the Borough, as both the Resident Medical Officer and its Matron were in sympathy with her project. In 1860 an agreement was reached between the Committee of the Nightingale Fund and the Governor of St. Thomas's for the establishment of the Nightingale School there—the Hospital was to provide facilities for the training of nurses, the Night-

ingale Fund was to bear the cost, including the payment of the nurses' salaries.

The School opened in July, 1860. Fifteen probationers (with certificates of good character) were accepted for one year's training. They were under the direct authority of the Matron, who acted under the instructions of Miss Nightingale, to whom throughout their training a "Monthly Sheet of Personal Character and Acquirements" of each probationer was sent. Miss Nightingale's first personal visit to the School was not until 1862, after the Hospital had been transferred to its present site at Lambeth.



Florence Nightingale and her nurses at Claydon in 1867.

The textbook used was *Notes on Nursing*, written by Miss Nightingale, and published in 1859. In this book Miss Nightingale expressed the view that nursing was an art and a vocation and that nurses must be educated in order to become good administrators. Nursing training at the School was essentially practical, the nurses serving as assistant nurses in the hospital wards and receiving instructions from the "sisters" and members of the medical staff. Thirteen of the fifteen original probationers completed the year's course and were placed on the hospital register as "Certificated Nurses."

In course of time, as Miss Nightingale had planned, Nightingale nurses were given posts in various hospitals and public institutions. Within fifteen years nearly every hospital in Great Britain had at least one Nightingale nurse and many hospitals and institutions had established training schools for nurses, hence the introduction of an organised system of nursing into British hospitals. Nightingale nurses went also to Sweden, Germany, U.S.A., and as far afield as India and Australia. In 1868, following an appeal by Sir Henry Parkes to Miss Nightingale concerning the sending of nurses to the Colony of New South Wales, Miss Lucy Osborn, in charge of a party of five nurses, arrived in Sydney, thus marking the commencement of professional nursing in Australia.

Miss Nightingale worked also for the organisation of a District Nursing service, to tend the sick poor in their own homes. In accordance with her suggestions the Metropolitan Nursing Association (London) was founded in 1874. Its first Superintendent was a Nightingale nurse.

Her interest in nursing led Miss Nightingale back into War Office affairs during the Egyptian campaign of 1882. She was asked for nurses. A party of twenty-



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four in charge of a Nightingale trained matron was sent to Egypt. Adverse reports from them resulted in a Committee of Enquiry being set up to enquire into army hospital supply and organisation generally, including nursing. In this second Committee of Enquiry Miss Nightingale played a leading part, as before, suggesting witnesses, sending briefs for their examination and outlining facts to be elicited.

It was her last great battle. In 1884, when the Gordon Relief Expedition was sent to Egypt, female nurses, officially requested by the Government and selected by Miss Nightingale, were included and proved a great success. The place of the female trained nurse in army personnel was finally and firmly established.

Queen Victoria celebrated her Jubilee in 1887. Such was her admiration for Miss Nightingale that she made the decision to devote the major portion of the money raised by Englishwomen as the Women's Jubilee Gift, to found the Jubilee Institute for Nurses, for the nursing of the sick poor in their own homes. In this same year Miss Nightingale considered she had completed fifty years of service—it was in 1837 her "voices" had first spoken to her—it had been fifty years of unremitting toil, thirty years of work often "torn to shreds," but never destroyed.

Her later years were peaceful ones—the storms had passed. Although from 1896 she never left her home in South Street, London, she remained, even with failing eyesight, actively occupied, retaining her interest in sanitation in India and entertaining educationalists, doctors and administrators. And the War Office still consulted her.

In 1907 the Order of Merit was bestowed on her by King Edward VII. She was the first woman to receive this honour. In 1908 she received the Freedom of the City of London.

Slowly her life ebbed away. She died in 1910 at the age of ninety years, and in deference to her wishes was buried in the family grave at East Wellow. A single line on the family tombstone reads F.N. Born 1820. Died 1910.



A Modern Hospital Ward

Her greatest memorial is the trained nurse in any modern hospital. Even she, with all her clear-sighted vision, could hardly have visualised the far-reaching results of the movements she commenced for army health reform and the education and training of nurses, the latter leading to the recognition of nursing today as an honoured profession.

Guild Leaders Hit at Supermarkets

Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. R. G. Ross Return

While supermarkets in the U.S.A. and Canada cater for a great range of products, they are mainly food stores, according to Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

He and Mrs. R. G. Ross, Manager of the Guild Federal Merchandising Service, returned in October from an intensive two months' survey of supermarket and self-service stores in the U.S.A. and Canada, in an effort to analyse the possible threat to pharmaceutical chemists' shops in Australia of this merchandising trend.

Mr. Scott, in an interview on his arrival in Melbourne, said:

"Before supermarkets can succeed in Australia, it will be necessary to break down our existing trading hours. Recent attempts in various States to extend shopping hours, the attempts to outlaw both price control and restrictive trade practices, are the outcome of monopoly capital, chiefly American, attempting to invade Australian retail markets.

"The thinly disguised excuse that our public is ignored in trading hours, and as consumers are dictated to by unions and retailers generally, will deceive no one.

"For the last quarter century the public has uncomplainingly bought requirements during the hours 9 a.m.-8 p.m., and has never pressurised Governments to increase these hours.

"Australians should be proud of the leisure hours families enjoy by this sensible arrangement, and not be led by the nose by vested interests whose only object is to make profits. Under the guise of trying to do something for the people, they are simply creating conditions to make money.

"There has been no spontaneous effort on the part of the public to alter trading hours, and to hear these so-called experts from overseas trying to break down our hard-won trading conditions by the specious plea of serving the consumer is nauseating.

"All over the United States one can see assistants in shops that open 12 to 14 hours a day twiddling their thumbs waiting for these mythical customers who demanded these long trading hours.

"If the price to obtain overseas capital is to put the clock back 25 years, let us reject it.

"There are certain fundamental requirements that make for full acceptance of supermarket success. Where these factors are present, I am sure that supermarkets will flourish. The factors are:

- All families owning a motor car;
- Good roads and cheap petrol;
- Long hours of trading;
- Concentration of population pressure;
- Adequate parking space.

"After some years of supermarket invasion of the American retail field, it was interesting to observe in a number of areas, particularly New York, a tendency to turn back to shops giving a full and adequate personal service. It seems that the public are beginning to realise that the glamour of supermarket trading does not entirely compensate for its total lack of personal service.

"A further example of this was also noted. The public was drifting back to the big emporiums in New York proper. The explanation seems to be that the woman shopper gets excitement and satisfaction by shopping in a big city. We found that the exclusive purchasing of goods in outlying shopping centres was beginning to lose some of its original appeal.

"While supermarkets cater for a great range of products, they are mainly food stores, and have endeavoured to supply all the family needs under one roof."



Pharmacy Guild men in U.S.A.: A visit to Parke-Davis headquarters in Detroit was included in the recent intensive two months' tour of the U.S.A. and Canada by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Pharmacy Guild, and Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager. Picture shows (l. to r.) Mr. Harry J. Loynd, President of Parke-Davis; Mr. Scott, Mr. Ross and Vice-President Mr. W. R. Jeeves, head of Parke-Davis Overseas Division.

3DB "ON THE SPOT" BROADCAST, OCTOBER 9, 1957, IN WHICH MR. BERT DAY INTERVIEWED MR. ERIC SCOTT, FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL GUILD OF AUSTRALIA

This and the two following radio interviews were monitored by the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat.

Mr. Day: Mr. Scott, I gather you toured quite extensively in America. Could you give us an idea of some of the places you visited?

Mr. Scott: We started from the West Coast and went down to Southern California, right through to the west of America, through to the East Coast, taking in, of

course, all the main towns, and then returning through Canada, through Ontario and Toronto, right through to Vancouver.

Mr. Day: Mr. Scott, your business, of course, is pharmacy. The trends in America—do you think that those trends eventually will arrive at some later stage here in Australia?

Mr. Scott: I think certain trends will, but I don't think the tendency of the drug stores in America to sell every possible type of merchandise ever will arise in Australia.

Mr. Day: This typical American drug store—I believe some of them even sell liquor.

Mr. Scott: They all sell liquor and they make liquor their main draw card. They feature it in the most important place in their store. To me it's a horrible thing to see a professional man using his talents in the sale of liquor when he really should be making up prescriptions written by the doctor.

Mr. Day: And what is the trend there at the moment? Any turn away from that at all?

Mr. Scott: Yes. There has been a revulsion of feeling amongst the chemists, and a new body has formed called the American Apothecaries' Association. Their members do nothing but make up prescriptions. They don't sell any goods at all, and this has gained great momentum in the States. It has really raised the standard of the professional chemists throughout America.

Mr. Day: Mr. Scott, the supermarkets are becoming increasingly popular here in Australia; have been for some time in America. Have the chemists found that that has affected their business at all?

Mr. Scott: At the first flush they were very frightened of the supermarkets. They thought their business would be ruined, but after they had been operating for some time, it has been found that they do not have the effect on the chemists' turnover that was expected in the first place. I think the reason is that the chemist in America gives a great deal of service, and of course, the supermarkets give none whatsoever.

Mr. Day: The world of pharmacy—in America are they very much in advance of us here in Australia, do you think, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Scott: From a retail angle they are where we were in 1930. They are well behind us. They have no organisation and have no Federal consciousness, and they are really now striving to become united—to get in a few years where we have got over the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Day: And do you think from the supermarket idea of display that chemists perhaps in Australia could learn much, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Scott: Yes I do. The display of the goods in the supermarkets is ideal. I think the nearer we get to that display, the more we will attract the public.

A.B.C. NEWS REVIEW ON OCTOBER 11

Modern merchandising methods for pharmaceutical goods was the particular interest of Mr. Eric Scott during a two months' visit to the United States, where self-service pharmacies are a commonplace.

Mr. Eric Scott is the Federal President of the Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia, and now back in Australia, he is interviewed by Charles Graham.

Mr. Graham: Mr. Scott, what are the latest ideas in America for selling pharmaceutical goods?

Mr. Scott: I am afraid there are no ideas later than the last twenty years—they sell them just the same way as they ever did. The difference in America is the display of the goods—tending to self-service and the selection by the customers themselves.

Mr. Graham: What about the big supermarkets—are they tending to sell more pharmaceutical things these days?

Mr. Scott: That is true; they do. The very fact that you are in a supermarket means that you'll spend more than you ever intended to spend when you went in, and this applies to pharmaceuticals just the same as groceries or other merchandise.

Mr. Graham: Will dispensing—as in the old prescriptions—be affected at all by these new methods?

Mr. Scott: Not at all.

Mr. Graham: The chemists have often been called on, not only to dispense, but to diagnose and so on as well. Will this personal touch be lost with self-service dispensaries?

Mr. Scott: That touch has been entirely lost in America today, much to the lowering of the standard of pharmacy as a profession. Because of the tendency—the necessity, I might almost say—to sell all types of goods, the public have lost their faith in the chemist in America as a professional man.

Mr. Graham: Do you think that's going to happen here?

Mr. Scott: No, I don't think so. I don't think the type of store that we see in America will ever come to Australia—at least I sincerely hope it won't.

Mr. Graham: Well of course we hear the Americans call it a drug store. How does it differ from a chemist's shop as we know it?

Mr. Scott: Well, the first thing on entering a drug store in America you will see is a huge display of alcoholic beverages, whiskies and gins and rums, and all types of beverages. Well, if they're drugs, then it's a proper drug store.

Mr. Graham: Do you think that people are too drug conscious these days? Are they buying too many of these things?

Mr. Scott: I think there's always a tendency all over the world for people to self-medication, and the glamour written around the antibiotics and all these new drugs tend to make people conscious that way to take more of these drugs.

Mr. Graham: Do you think they should only be sold by licensed people?

Mr. Scott: I definitely do.

"IN TOWN THIS WEEK," 3LO, OCTOBER 12, 1957

Mr. Eric Scott Interviewed by Mr. Alan Aldous

Mr. Aldous: What was the reason for your trip to America, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Scott: Well, the primary reason was to study the merchandising trends in the American drug trade and to study the effect of supermarkets on drug trade turnovers.

Mr. Aldous: Did you find that we had anything to learn from America in this field?

Mr. Scott: Yes and no. As far as running pharmacies is concerned, I think we run our pharmacies in a better manner than the Americans do, but as far as display and selling the goods to the people are concerned, I think they are away ahead of us.

Mr. Aldous: And you have brought some ideas back with you no doubt?

Mr. Scott: Yes, we have.

Mr. Aldous: Well, I'm quite sure you didn't spend all your time in drug stores and supermarkets. Now, you must have had a look at the American scene generally. What do you feel we can learn from America in other fields?

Mr. Scott: Well that is very true! We didn't altogether spend all of our time in the drug trade. We had a look at the night spots and the general attitude of the Americans to visitors, and we learned quite a lot, I think.

Mr. Aldous: And what do you think are the important things that you learned?

Mr. Scott: Well, I think that we can learn a big lesson from the Americans in their magnificent courtesy,

friendliness and their hospitality to strangers. It's really amazing the way they'll pick you up at a few minutes' notice and give you the freedom of their house.

Mr. Aldous: You mentioned doing some of the night spots, Mr. Scott. That means you sampled good living in America.

Mr. Scott: Yes, I think we did that very thoroughly. We sampled some of the best restaurants in America—at San Francisco and New Orleans particularly, which are recognised in America as the highest culinary art in the land, and also in New York where there is a multitude of restaurants of the highest standard.

Mr. Aldous: A gourmet's paradise!

Mr. Scott: It really is, if you've got the money.

Mr. Aldous: Well, if you haven't got the money?

Mr. Scott: Well, the other half get along very well on automats, which are now covering the whole of the land and of a very high standard too, and cafeterias, such as we've never seen in Australia—where you can really get everything. If you want to make up a dish you can get the ingredients to make up the dish. They really cover every part of eating, and they are not very expensive.

Mr. Aldous: You tried those out, of course?

Mr. Scott: Oh yes, we tried everything.

Mr. Aldous: And what about the American vitality we hear so much about?

Mr. Scott: That can be really frightening. All over America you can sense the vitality in the country, and particularly in New York. New York, as you will know yourself, really throbs.

Mr. Aldous: It does indeed. They do seem to have a way of getting ahead and doing things. Can you quote any concrete instances of the way they do things—things that came to your notice over there?

Mr. Scott: Yes, there were a couple of things that I saw, showing their positive approach to problems. The New Jersey turnpike was one of the famous illustrations of this. It looked an impossibility at the outset because it had to go through swamps and had to go through private people's property—people with a good deal of political power—and at one stage it looked as if it couldn't be done. But one man really took it in his own hands, and he forced it ahead with his own vitality and imagination, until he got Washington to agree, and the Jersey turnpike was rolling.

Mr. Aldous: And what about the other instance?

Mr. Scott: Oh, that could be amusing in one way. I watched them pulling down buildings in New York, and what seemed to me, perfectly good buildings. I interrogated one chap as to why they were being pulled down. His reply was, "Oh, well, they were built some years ago, and the rooms were too high. If you multiply the waste of height in each room by the number of floors in the building, there's a considerable loss of capital, so they pull it down and build one of regulation height where they can put more floors and more office space in." I think it is a wonderful illustration of their positive approach and their inability to let a problem lie looking at them. They go and tackle it.

Mr. Aldous: Would you say, then, that this is where we've got the biggest lesson to learn—this "well, let's do it" attitude that they have?

Mr. Scott: Well, if we could only learn a bit of that, I think this country really would go ahead. You know what the Australian does—as soon as he looks at a problem he says, "Oh, that can't be done." He knows very well that it can be done, but his first reaction is, "Ah, no it can't be done," and he's got to be convinced, and we lose an awful lot of time before we really tackle the problem. And I think the underground railway in Melbourne is a classical example of that.

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Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

No. 15 — Mr. R. S. F. Greig

BY KEITH ATTWILL

This is the story of a hospital chief pharmacist whose professional standing, administrative capacity, and influence upon the development of pharmacy have given him a unique place among the public servants of the State of Queensland, and an assured position in the list of those who have worked unceasingly over the years for the good of the Pharmaceutical Society in particular and the welfare of the profession in general. He is Mr. Robert Stewart Frazer Greig, Chief Pharmacist, Brisbane General Hospital, Queensland.

Mr. Greig was born at Ipswich, about 25 miles from Brisbane, on May 2, 1903. His primary education was gained at the West Ipswich State School. He went on to Ipswich Grammar School and passed his Junior Examination from there.

In his attractive office in the huge Brisbane General Hospital, where he is Chief Pharmacist with 66 persons in his department, Mr. Greig talked about his family and his career. He said: "My father, James Milne Greig, is now 99, and came to Australia from outside Aberdeen, Scotland. My mother, Mary Greig, was born in Ipswich, Queensland, and is 93. They live at Corinda, just near me. They had their 72nd wedding anniversary in October. My father was a grocer. They live at 75 Clewley street, Corinda. Father and mother are both very active and healthy, and father still comes into town by himself. I do not like it, but I cannot stop it. Mother still does her own housework.

"When I was in Scotland with my wife in 1952 I saw my father's birthplace and original birth certificate. That was thanks to Mr. Adam Meldrum, a former President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who with Mrs. Meldrum came to Australia to attend the Pharmaceutical Association Conference at Brisbane in 1951."

Stewart Greig always had a leaning toward medicine or pharmacy. "Medicine was out of the question," he said, "so pharmacy was the next best. I began my apprenticeship with W. F. S. Fox, a well-known Ipswich pharmacist, at Ipswich about 1921. He had been there for many years, and for a time was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland. His son, William Fox, still carries on the pharmacy at the same place. It was one of the older pharmacies in Ipswich at the time I began my apprenticeship."

Mr. Greig's office is in the new five-storey building which houses the Pharmacy department. As we sat and talked, a male assistant brought us morning tea which was served out of a blue china teaset, a gift to Mr. Greig from his staff. "During my apprenticeship," he continued, "we students travelled up and down to the Pharmacy College to do our studies. I was not what you would call a tolerably brilliant student. The College at that time was in charge of Mr. R. C. Cowley. He came out from Liverpool College of Pharmacy in 1909 to take over the College of Pharmacy in Brisbane. Mr. Cowley also acted as Registrar of the Board and of the Society. He was also one of the prime movers and did most of the editing of the first (1902) and second (1911) editions of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary."

Noteworthy Figure

"Mr. R. C. Cowley was a noteworthy figure in Queensland pharmacy," Mr. Greig said. "He covered the whole gamut. He did all the lectures. I have seen him come in during our College days and begin lectures—shall we say, on materia medica—break off, and next day begin where he had left off the previous week—and never use a note!

"On one occasion Mr. Cowley was giving a lecture on Ipecacuanha. It was following a Board meeting (which they used to have in those days in the morning). 'Dick' came back after having had maybe a few whiskies and gave us this lecture. A number in the class at that time were playing up, and were not taking much notice of the lecture. It happened to be just before the final examination, and this was one of the questions they got.

"After the College resumed, 'Dick' came out with his usual comment. The gentlemen who considered that my lecture on Ipecacuanha was not worth listening to have today realised that if they had been paying attention it would have made their examination so much easier!"



Mr. R. S. F. Greig



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In those days the College of Pharmacy owned its own property which was conducted by the Board and Society conjointly. About 1936 the Government withdrew its subsidy. "There was an internal fight," Mr. Greig said, and they were unable to carry on. Eventually, the teaching of the pharmacy was transferred to the Technical College.

The building was sold later to the University of Queensland and was used as a school of anatomy for some time. The money obtained from the sale is still held by the Board in trust, and the interest therefrom is used at the present time for post graduate study. Under the deed of trust it can only be used for pharmaceutical education.

Continuing the account of his own career, Mr. Greig said: "I passed my final examination in June, 1925, and was appointed dispenser (as it was called in those days) at the Hospital for Sick Children in Brisbane.

"At that time the Brisbane Hospital and the Brisbane Children's Hospital had two separate pharmacies. It was not until 1938 that it was decided to combine the two pharmacies. At that time I was the only dispenser at the Children's Hospital.

"In 1934, on the retirement of Mr. W. Brown—I called him 'Pa' Brown—I transferred to the Brisbane Hospital dispensary as assistant to Mr. F. C. Marriott. The staff at that time consisted of two pharmacists and one boy. Today the Pharmacy Department has a total staff of 21 registered pharmacists, one unregistered assistant, four apprentices, 34 non-technical staff and six clerical staff.

"The intervening years have brought about great changes in the department. In 1942 Mr. Marriott was seconded to look after the A.R.P. First Aid post and I became Acting Chief Pharmacist. When he left in 1944 I was appointed Chief Pharmacist, and I still occupy the position."

Mr. Greig told me, in characteristically quiet way, that the Brisbane General Hospital—comprising public, women's, children's and infectious diseases hospitals—is the biggest public hospital in Australia. The daily average total of in-patients occupies approximately 2000 beds. Dispensary out-patient attendances average about 1800 per day. In addition to that he acts as chief buyer and distributor of all pharmaceutical requirements of all the public hospitals in the State of Queensland. This involves an expenditure on pharmaceutical items of approximately £380,000 per annum.

Mr. Greig joined the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1942 and was President from 1949 to 1953. He followed Mr. V. Barnett.

"The first P.A.A.N.Z. conference I attended was in Adelaide in 1946," Mr. Greig continued. "Among the first men to impress themselves upon my mind were 'Ted' Lipsham, Harry Braithwaite and Claude Kent. It was the first time I had met them, and probably Mr. Walter Cotterell. They were the most prominent I could recall at that time. And I must not forget the late Orion Leggo. He was there and he would always impress anybody.

Need for Uniform Poisons Laws

"Arising from my first impressions of the Adelaide Conference I perceived that it was necessary that all the Australian States should combine to obtain some form of uniform poisons regulations. Although much thought and time have been given to this matter, it has not yet reached fruition.

"I think that within the next few years there will be a greater recognition than ever of the need of uniformity from the points of view of the individual pharmacist, the medical profession and the manufac-

turer. I think it will not be long before uniformity is obtained."

Mr. Greig went on: "Looking to the future, I believe that the younger pharmacists coming to our profession will realise that it is essential for them to take a more active part in our official pharmaceutical associations. This active interest should begin in student days and go on, after registration, to those associations which exist for the benefit of pharmacy, whether they are in the retail, hospital or manufacturing sides."

Mr. Greig recalled that he has been a member of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland since 1946. "The knowledge gained from my association with members of the Board and the examination of the students have been very valuable assets to me in my work in pharmacy in the hospital sphere and in official pharmacy," he said.

Host at Brisbane Conference

At the highly successful Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association at Brisbane in 1951, Mr. Greig, as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, was social host of the Conference, charmingly and ably assisted by Mrs. Greig.

Visit to Great Britain

When I expressed the view that the Brisbane Conference had been extremely well planned and highly successful from every point of view, Mr. Greig agreed. He added: "That success was the result of the long planning and work of the committee over which I had the honour to preside. It was a great pleasure for my wife and me in the following year, when we went abroad, to renew our acquaintanceship with Mr. A. A. Meldrum and his wife, who had attended the Brisbane Conference when Mr. Meldrum was President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain."

Mr. Greig continued: "During my trip overseas I attended a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Later I saw something of the ramifications of that body. As a representative of Australia, I attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Nottingham. It gave me an opportunity to meet the leaders of pharmacy in Great Britain."

On that visit Mr. Greig was able to look into hospital pharmacy in Great Britain. "I looked over the pharmacy departments of the bigger hospitals and found that their problems were very similar to our own," he said.

Since 1946 Mr. Greig has attended a number of meetings of Section "O" of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. He expressed to me the opinion that, though it had been unfortunately necessary for the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia to discontinue its synchronised conferences with A.N.Z.A.A.S., the change "does very largely detract from the effectiveness of pharmaceutical thought and the knowledge to be gained by pharmaceutical chemists."

A DANGER TO CHILDREN

Doctors attending a recent meeting of the American Academy of Paediatrics in Washington, recently, were urged to warn parents of the danger of aspirin poisoning. Speakers at the meeting pointed out that more than 100,000 children were sent to accident hospitals each year as a result of taking aspirin in excess. In a report of its activities for 1956, the National Institute of Health, Washington, noted that Americans annually consume 12 billion tablets of aspirin, or about 6000 tons of the drug. "Despite the fact that aspirin is universally used as a pain-killer, a fever-reducer, and an anti-rheumatic drug," the report said, "comparatively little is known of the way it acts in the body."—Extract from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 27, 1957.

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Some Important Nutritional Problems Affecting Normal Healthy People

By Greta Burman, Ph.D.(Vienna)

(Victorian College of Pharmacy)

Fourth Article

More than two billion people have to be fed every day on this earth. For the vast majority this just means to be able to get enough; enough to keep them from starvation. Most of their time is spent working either directly for their food, as in farming, fishing, vegetable growing or plain searching for or gathering food, or in some other occupation in order to earn sufficient money to buy the barest necessities.

They strive to get enough to stave off hunger which is taken care of by caloric adequacy of the food intake, most cheaply provided by carbohydrates. If other requirements, such as proteins, minerals and vitamins, are met with at the same time, so much the better; but more often than not this is not the case. More than half the world's people live on a diet which is well below the optimal for health.

At the other end of the scale are the people whose caloric requirements are more than adequately covered. Three problems plague their lives:

Food Faddism.
Constipation.
Overweight.

Overweight is the main problem. It is a serious problem, but very difficult to solve although well recognised and easily spotted.

Approximately every six months a new and "revolutionary" diet is published, read and acclaimed by very many, tried by not quite so many, and soon abandoned by all and bundled away into oblivion, together with its numerous predecessors. We'll deal with this in detail later and try to put it on a sane footing.

Food Faddisms

Another problem which occurs only among those who have sufficient means to care for themselves well is that of food faddism. It is not nearly as serious as the previous one, nor does it affect such a vast number, but it may have definite detrimental effects on the health of the followers of such faddism, if adhered to very strictly and for any length of time.

Strangely enough, food faddists seem to have more willpower and stick to various ideal diets much more religiously than the reducers, who would derive greater benefit if they could only keep it up.

The definition of "faddism" as "fancied enlightenment" fits the picture admirably. Its adherents imagine they know something, in our case about food, its constituents, its working in the body. Their knowledge is usually only sketchy and half-baked, mostly based on the reading of literature given forth by people with little fundamental training. The theory behind their very convincingly presented ideas is not always sound.

There are some claims that an important difference exists between so-called "medical" and "natural" dietetics, medical dietetics being supposedly based on curative diets of the sick with artificial means (no account is given of what is actually artificial about it), not taking into account the natural needs of the healthy tissues. Anyone who has ever done even part of a medical course knows that it has taken many hundreds of years of studying the sick from many aspects, thereby finding out the disturbances created by diseased organs, to enable us to find out what the healthy tissues need. The study of digestive juices would never have been carried out, we would never even have known that they existed, had it not been for diseases of the digestive tract, nausea, tumours, ulcers, etc. Trying to cure them—admittedly often with hit and miss methods—finding their causes, describing their symptoms, has given us a gradually clearing picture of what is actually going on inside us, in health as well as disease.

If you ask any of the creators and propagators of faddist theories whether they have had any physiological, not to mention biochemical, training, you will get a negative answer. They don't need it either. Instinct, nature, tell them everything!

However, possessing the persuasion of fanatics, they gather many disciples around themselves and do more harm than good. They do some good though!

Vegetarianism is one of the major fads.

Advocating **alkalinity** the virtues of, as vastly preferable to acidity, is another.

Forbidding the **mixing** of starchy and protein food is merely a sub-section of the above. (Hay-diet.)

Back to nature, with emphasis on **raw food** consumption, has quite a few adherents.

Fletcherism: a combination of food fad and ethical cult.

Then we have the **vitamin fanatics** and **wonderfood** promoters. The wonders promised, striven for, but rarely achieved, are usually the same: Longevity, vitality, joie de vivre! The foods vary from yoghurt over chlorophyll-juice to mixed tonics.

We should not forget **religious** taboos and ritual preparations, which have quite an influence on people's diets. Some religions forbid eggs, milk, or certain meats such as pork, and their members will not eat them even if they are available. Most of these rules have definite health values, at least at the time of their introduction. Tradition will keep up such rules often long after they have outlived their usefulness.

Let us now look at them all in detail; in fact, pick them to pieces.

Vegetarianism

Although primarily based on an ethical and humanitarian concept of the sacredness and preservation of all living creatures, vegetarianism has long since left these precincts and become a theory in its own right with claims for greater benefits for mankind.

In answer to this we should realise three things:

Firstly: We have not hesitated to damage mankind quite severely ever since our remotest ancestors appeared on this earth, and are quite eagerly prepared to try our utmost to do it more extensively in the probably not so distant future.

Secondly: Nature's sacred creatures devour each other and us (if they get a chance) without the slightest compunction. Anyone who has seen Disney's "Nature's Half Acre" and "Life in the Desert" or any other nature film, cannot close his eyes to the fact that herbivorous animals are no more than an insignificant minority. Why this is so is not for us to question and useless to speculate upon.

Thirdly: The physiology and anatomy of the human intestinal tract are such that it requires a mixed diet in order to function well. Many claim that, if we only tried to adapt ourselves to vegetarian diet for several decades, the structure might change eventually. Well, any physiological adaptation, as one of the processes of evolution, is only apparently gradual, but really the product of a series of drastic, chance mutations. Not a single such mutation has ever been recorded.

The main nutritional difference between a vegetarian and carnivorous diet lies in character of the proteins.

Proteins are made up of aminoacids. Each protein consists of a number of characteristic aminoacids. The suitability of a dietary protein for replacement of tissue-protein depends on the former yielding on breakdown the very aminoacids required for construction of each tissue protein.

Now aminoacids fall into two classes. There are ten (lysine, tryptophan, histidine, phenylalanine, leucine, isoleucine, threonine, valine, arginine, methionine) which must be included in the diet, because they cannot be made in the body. From them every organ in every species of animal resynthesises its own specific proteins. If the diet does not contain them, life cannot continue. The absence of only one is sufficient to cause serious disturbance. Growth stops, weight loss takes place even if sufficient calories are provided. These ten aminoacids are therefore called **essential aminoacids**.

The remaining aminoacids, about 13 in all, are called **non-essential**. They need not necessarily be present in the diet, even though the tissues contain them, because they can be synthesised from the others.

Proteins containing one or more of the essential aminoacids are called complete, or first class proteins. They are, as must be obvious from the above explanation, of higher biological value than those proteins which are composed solely of non-essential aminoacids and lack the former. The proteins of low biological value have also been named incomplete or second class proteins.

The biological value of the proteins in a diet may be determined accurately:

$$BV = \frac{\text{Nitrogen retained}}{\text{Nitrogen absorbed}}$$

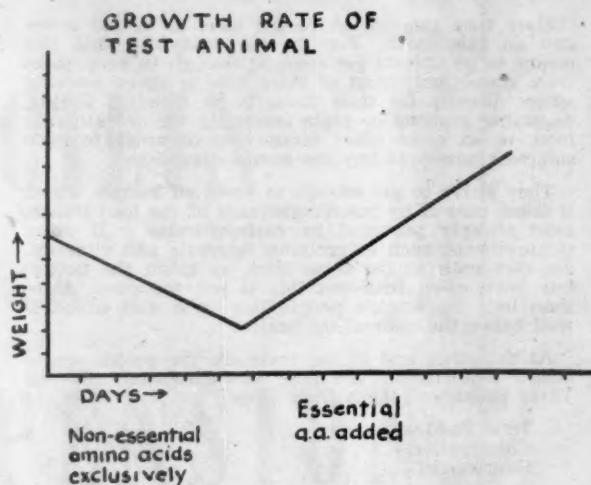
Non-essential aminoacids may be absorbed completely, but a higher percentage of them is decomposed and excreted again and not retained.

The digestibility of proteins, not the popular meaning

of it, which refers to the time taken for breakdown during digestion, but the scientific interpretation of the ratio of digestible and indigestible material, giving the percentage of proteins absorbed, varies with the type of protein too. For instance: Of meat and milk proteins at least 95 per cent. are absorbed, while the protein of cereals leaves only 85 per cent., legumes (peas and beans) 78 per cent., and nuts are even worse with 60 per cent.

It so happens that animal proteins are composed of essential aminoacids, while vegetable proteins are mainly made up of non-essential aminoacids. So we see that not only are they physiologically uneconomical because they are incompletely absorbed, but they are biologically incomplete on top of it.

A graph will illustrate this best.



Gelatin is the only exception. Although of animal origin, it will not support life.

Fortunately for the vegetarians, there is a supplementary action of proteins. A small amount of first class protein will raise the biological value of second class ones. So that only the militant vegetarians, who refuse dairy products and not only meat, will endanger their health.

Alkalinity Versus Acidity

Some tissues and secretions are acid usually, skin, nose, urine, gastric juice, some alkaline (Blood, pH 7.4.) I have not been able to find out how the preference for alkalinity came into being. The followers of the alkalinity school just state it as an unshakeable truth, and millions of advertisers make a solid living out of it. However, the maintenance of a constant pH, in spite of acids formed during metabolic and muscular activities, is well taken care of by buffers and sodium bicarbonate (always present in the blood and other tissues, even on a low sodium-diet) and final elimination. Elimination of volatile acids such as carbon-dioxide are disposed of through the lungs; non-volatile acids, sulphuric, phosphoric or lactic, through the kidneys. We have nothing to do with it, cannot influence its course consciously.

Recently it has been shown that emotional upsets, such as fear, rage, distress, worry, fright, anger, excitement, shock, frustration will produce harmful alkalosis within the body, even though only temporarily.

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 $11 \times 2/6 = \quad \quad \quad$

Gross Profit **£2 14 2**

Your profit ON SELLING PRICE
44.4%

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1 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Liquid
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PLUS—FOUR FREE BOTTLES

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 $36 \times 3/9 = \quad \quad 6 \ 15 \ 0$
 $4 \times 5/6 = \quad \quad 1 \ 2 \ 0$

£11 3 0

Cost to chemist

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¹Russek, H. I.; Urbach, K. F.; Doerner, A. A., and Zohman, B. L. J.A.M.A. 153:207 (Sept. 19), 1953. ²Winsor, T., and Humphreys, P. Angiology 3: (Feb.), 1952. ³Plotz, M.; New York State J.Med. 52:2012 (Aug. 15), 1952.

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A combination of alkaline and acid-forming foods is essential to sound health.

The Hay-Diet

It does not derive its name from the agricultural product but from the diet's creator. Starchy and protein foods must not be mixed.

"Remember that starchy meals are best followed with sweet fruits and protein meals with acid fruits."

This statement appeared recently in one of our daily papers without even an attempt at explanation. It is so entirely without foundation that it is nearly criminal to have permitted its publication and allow an over-credulous public absorb it. It is very fortunate indeed that it is practically impossible to carry out! The author of the advice was careful enough not to give any practical examples. How could he, anyway? The enzymes in the body are well able to cope with mixed food; they are secreted simultaneously!

The Raw Food Diet

This diet came to life in the wake of vitamin studies. Here again we come across incomplete digestion of a sound theory, carried ad absurdum through exaggeration. It is true that cooking destroys vitamins, but only some, and nobody eats cooked food exclusively anyway. Cooking aids digestion.

- (a) It softens the cellulose.
- (b) It modifies starch so that digestion starts in the mouth. Ptyalin does not attack raw starch.
- (c) It coagulates proteins, denatures them, thus making them more easily digested.
- (d) It changes palatability. Better flavour increases secretion of digestive juices.

The Fletcher Diet

Eat only when hungry. Only after you have done something. Chew 32 times.

Appetite is certainly satisfied with less food if it is chewed well, and the food is then more easily digested because well mixed with saliva. (See section on digestion of starch, Article I.)

Isn't this diet a welcome relief?

Vitamins Above Everything

This exaggeration is like any other, misleading and unsound. Vitamins are very necessary, but they are only helpers, accessories; if overemphasised, they can give you a false sense of security. No amount of vitamins will keep a person healthy who tries to live on a diet which is unbalanced in other respects.

The Wonder Foods

Yoghurt is one of the most famous of them. Yoghurt is milk curdled by one special type of lactic acid bacillus (*bulgaricus*). It does encourage a favourable intestinal environment, but only somewhat more than ordinary milk. If you can acquire a taste for it, it will add to your choice of foods and aid digestion, but if you can't there is no need to worry. It is worth while trying to like it; to eat it without liking it is folly.

Chlorophyll-juice is, at its best, spinachwater. Why not eat the whole vegetable? It is cheaper, more palatable, and provides us with cellulose which is necessary for bulk. More pleasant drinks are available in abundance.

Black Strap Molasses is unpurified sugar. It contains more iron than white sugar. To get the daily

requirement one would have to eat eight ounces of it. Woe to you and the extra calories (580) you'd have to work off. Bread, green vegetables, liver, kidney, eggs and even potatoes will provide us with all the iron we need as well as other important food constituents.

A discussion of food fads must not be dismissed without mentioning a number of little pet fads.

No water should be taken during meals.

Eight glasses of water per day are necessary.

No milk need be taken once you are past infancy.

Regular weekly "blood cleaning" is essential.

Sugar is necessary for life.

Give in to cravings; they indicate a dangerous lack.

No exercise whatsoever immediately after a meal.

Three large meals are better than many small ones.

Eat frequently but only little.

None of these claims is entirely without foundation. Many of them contradict each other. They are typical results of insufficient knowledge of nutrition as well as of the varying needs of people, even of one and the same person at different times.

It would be wrong to declare all food fads as devoid of any value at all. They often do good. They draw people's attention to the role of food in regard to health. The inventors of fad diets are usually sincere, with a genuine desire to improve health and wellbeing. They have definitely succeeded in luring many people away from fancy, over-rich foods, and most of them warn against overeating. They emphasise regularity of food intake and elimination habits. They have given definite place on the menu to fruit juices and salads, which had, before their advent, been considered as pleasant adjuncts only, often just luxuries.

Constipation

Irregular elimination implies the same thing, sounds less forbidding, and shows the path for improvement at the same time. It is a disorder of the lower part of the large intestine, and, although not dangerous, it causes a lot of discomfort, restlessness, headache, distended feeling, but only occasionally, pain. It has even been said that many important battles were won or lost, many historical decisions, favourable or unfavourable, were reached depending on the state of affairs in the leaders' final division of the alimentary canal. The terrific sales of remedies, salts, liver pills, "weekly cleaners," "blood purifiers," etc., indicate a very widespread need. Even though most people have found that they help them less and less the longer they use them, very few help themselves by going about it the right way, attacking the disorder at its root, trying to find the cause. It is admittedly a pretty difficult task; its development is insidious and must usually be traced back to early childhood.

The normal stool contains water, undigested food, indigestible material (vegetable cells and fibres), products of the digestive tract—changed bile pigments, mucus, enzymes, products of bacterial decomposition and bacteria—mainly non-pathogenic.

The water content, just before defaecation, may be up to 75 per cent.; it is considerably higher when the material enters the large intestines. While there, water is reabsorbed through the walls, thus dehydrating the faecal mass. The longer the mass stays in the large intestines, the more water will it lose. However, the drinking of excess water will not soften it. The metabolic pathway of water is a different one (through the kidneys). It does not go to the large intestine on its own; only what comes along, together with the food which, as we have seen above, is quite considerable in any case. The drinking of water early in the morning, although effective, does not achieve the desired result in the generally assumed way.

Mass peristalsis is a sudden strong movement of the total contents of the descending colon towards the rectum. With some people the more rapid breathing on waking up seems to be sufficient to initiate it. It usually occurs after breakfast, when the filled stomach exerts a pressure. The empty stomach has a relaxed pylorus. If water or fluid is taken first thing in the morning, some of it passes into the duodenum immediately, thereby stimulating the peristaltic movement. The presence of salts increases the stimulus. If continued, the bowels rely on it and will no longer react to normal stimuli.

Unless there is evidence of organic causes of constipation, we must assume faulty food habits and/or repeated failure to heed the urge for bowel movement. Irregular and non-propulsive contraction will then take place.

Foods which encourage regular peristaltic movement should be included in the daily diet:

Foods containing the B vitamins. (See Article 2.)

Foods rich in cellulose: Fruits, vegetables, whole meal cereals.

Foods which yield a little gas in small intestines:

Cauliflower, spinach, beans, cabbage, soda water. Laxatives, either of the lubricating or the drug variety, should be non-irritating and only be used to break the habit of irregularity.

Obesity

This problem is mainly an emotional one. Most people are well aware of the risks to health in general and to the hindered function of any organ which obesity presents.

The aesthetic aspect is not underestimated either. As a matter of fact, with women this gives by far the more frequent impetus for reducing. The regard for their health is nearly always of secondary importance. Let us, then, be thankful for the attractive appearance of the slim figure; otherwise, the percentage of the overweights in the community would reach dangerous proportions.

However, the part that nutrition can play in the treatment of obesity is discouragingly small today. There is hardly anyone left who doesn't have a pretty good idea of the foods which are fattening. And if he wants to, he also knows when he has had too much. He knows what to avoid, he knows when to stop, but he does not do it.

As mentioned above, the lives of all reducing diets are very short. True it is quite often the fault of the diets to a certain extent. They tend to become monotonous. But few people stick to them even long enough to notice the monotony.

Over-eating is indulged in through:

- (a) Frustration.
- (b) Tension.
- (c) Pleasure in eating if other desires are not fulfilled.
- (d) Interest in food and eating if other interests have not been cultivated.

Unless these causes are looked into simultaneously with the handing out of the diet sheet, the treatment is doomed to dismal failure. The claim that the fat person is usually happy and jolly is unfortunately merely a myth.

Unsound Principles of Reducing Diets

Any reducing diet which promises and aims at rapid weight loss is psychologically as well as physiologically wrong.

(a) Having to be severe, it cannot be adhered to for any length of time, as it will cause tension and nervousness. If it has to be undertaken because the danger to health of the state a person is in outweighs those

of rapid reducing, it must be carried out under strict supervision.

(b) As we cannot choose the site of fat disappearance, it will weaken the supporting tissues of organs and cause sagging and even serious displacements, e.g. sunken kidney. The skin becomes "crepy." Any amount of fat put on again afterwards will not make it smooth again.

Tablets: Amphetamine; Although successful, it causes undesirable side effects. Irritability, restlessness, insomnia.

Methylcellulose: Is also successful, a harmless substance which reduces the appetite. An apple would be better.

Thyroid extracts: These are dangerous, and what is not so well known, ineffective in persons without thyroid deficiency.

A few items crop up in people's conversations on reducing diets which show that they are not well understood by most.

1. As we mainly consist of water, the best and easiest way to reduce is to lose water—through steam baths, to get rid of it, or by restricting the liquid intake so that it cannot be retained. Neither part of this theory has any justification. Water is necessary; there is no retention in the healthy body. It is formed continuously through metabolic processes, even if no food or drink is taken at all. There is an intake output balance; if you lose it in steam baths, less is passed in urine.

2. Toast and biscuits are not as fattening as bread. There is some truth in this claim, but not because their caloric value is lower. Toast made from a piece of bread of a certain weight gives as many calories as the fresh piece. But the toast will have to be chewed a lot more. Taking longer to eat and being better enveloped in saliva, it will be more bulky and therefore more satisfying, and we are less likely to eat as many slices.

3. Proteins don't matter at all. You can't put on weight from protein. Well, you can.

4. First thing you have to cut out if you want to reduce is potatoes. They are terribly fattening. Potatoes are no more fattening than other foods of equal caloric value.

Sound reducing diets are mainly based on common sense. Under normal circumstances, for a healthy person, it is best to reduce fat to a minimum, but not to cut it out completely. It makes a meal satisfying, keeps it longer in the stomach, so that the feeling of hunger will not appear too soon. Also it is a carrier of fat-soluble vitamins.

Starchy foods, particularly sweets, boiled or otherwise, should not be indulged in.

Protein intake may be liberal, but this does not mean excess. Fruit and vegetables, cooked and fresh, should furnish the bulk of the diet.

Speed: Reducing should be done slowly. Weight loss should be not more than 1 lb. per week. When 10 lb. to 12 lb. have been lost, a stationary period should follow to accustom organs and heart to the change, to "consolidate" the position.

Exercise: Regular exercise, not too strenuous for those of us who have left the first bloom of youth behind, is a must. The moderate expenditure of energy will not help us to lose weight immediately, but the calorie loss over a period of 20 to 40 years does sum up and certainly will prevent accumulation of fat.

Some people still say that the best exercise is to push the chair away from the dinner table.



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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.

Victoria is about to celebrate the Centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the last week of October promises to be a most interesting and happy one for us all. We are looking forward to welcoming Interstate and overseas visitors to our celebrations.

Latest news from the Federal President, Mrs. J. Moloney, comes from Norway, which she thinks is the most beautiful country in the world. The scenery each day was like a series of glorious paintings—the people charming and all speaking sufficient English to hold some sort of conversation—the hotels marvellous, and the food beyond description. Mrs. Moloney had met a number of women pharmacists in Norway, one with her own business in Ondalsnes, and in Denmark, where there are only about 10 women pharmacists. Owing to lack of numbers, there are no women pharmacist organisations in Scandinavia.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our General Meeting this month was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 3, when members were welcomed by the Vice-President, Miss Anderson. We were pleased to have as our guest speaker on this occasion a fellow pharmacist in Mr. G. Speirs, who has recently returned from a trip abroad lasting about two years. Mr. and Mrs. Speirs covered most of the Continent by car, keeping off the tourist tracks as far as possible and visiting many places which one doesn't hear much about. They were most fortunate in attending a special commemoration service arranged by the Turks at Gallipoli, where representatives from Australia and New Zealand were guests to commemorate Anzac Day. As the whole of this area is a military zone and not open to the public, it is seldom seen, and they were all fascinated to see Anzac Cove, Suvla Bay and all the places we've heard so much about. Mr. Speirs showed us coloured pictures he took of the ceremony, and the war graves, which are most beautifully kept, high on the hillside overlooking the sea—a most peaceful setting.

Another interesting place visited by Mr. and Mrs. Speirs was Berlin. They had to leave their car at Hamburg and fly into Berlin, where they stayed in the British zone. Both the British and American zones are busy, with modern shops, well stocked, and the war damage is gradually being repaired. The people are happy looking and smart, and the streets are busy with cars and trams. In contrast, the Russian zone looked like a deserted city, few pedestrians and no cars, the bombed buildings still standing in the same state—heaps of rubble about, few goods in the shops, and the people miserable looking, unhappy and sombre—a most depressing sight.

Other interesting places shown were small villages in Greece and round the Bosphorus coast, Italy and Rome.

The time went only too quickly and we were very sorry that the lateness of the hour prevented us seeing pictures of Spain, where Mr. and Mrs. Speirs spent two months.

Before serving supper in the Museum, Miss Bethell thanked Mr. Speirs on our behalf for a most interesting travel talk and film.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The first meeting of this our silver anniversary year was held at "Science House," on October 18, commencing at 8 p.m., with Mrs. Campbell presiding.

We were all very sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Helen Bradley, and I am sure all members wish her a speedy recovery.

During the month we have had correspondence from Angus and Coote, suggesting designs for our proposed badge. We have received a written reply from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. stating they have no objection to the wording on the proposed badge.

The Christmas Party, which will take place on December 18, is to be held at Sherbrooke Lounge at Double Bay. Sherbrooke lends itself to the informal type of evening we wish to create. Friends of members will be cordially welcomed, but as this evening will be the Christmas function of your Association, our hope is that as many members as possible will attend.

An amendment to the constitution will be considered at a future meeting.

After the business of the evening was concluded, we were very happy to welcome Miss McCredie from Max Factor to our meeting. Miss McCredie is an old friend and known to many members. Her task this evening was to bring us up to date and show us the new methods for make-up and to discuss modern merchandising trends. Many may be unaware that just as fashion decrees the shades of cosmetics, so new methods of both application and merchandising must be afoot.

Miss McCredie chose two models on which to demonstrate her talk, and both Miss O. Anderson and Miss Wunsch looked most charming and were thrilled with the results at the conclusion of the evening.

Supper was served at the conclusion of the meeting and a vote of thanks was proposed to Miss McCredie.

Correction

A typographical error occurred in the report of the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Association as published on page 1042 of the September issue.

The sentence reading "The badge of the Australian pharmacists was shown to the members" should have read, "The badge of AUSTRIAN pharmacists was shown to the members."

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Activities this year have been few, but they have been very successful. The first, in May, was held in the newly opened "Guild House," where we are fortunate



Life Members Mrs. H. M. Lyons (left) and Miss V. Garcia (right) with guest of honour, Mrs. T. D. H. Allan, looking on.

to be able to hold meetings. Some delightful colour slides were shown by Miss Mary Richards, after which members went to the Casablanca for supper.

The next meeting was in July, when about 20 members attended a theatre party at His Majesty's. The show was "All For Mary."

This year we are celebrating our 21st birthday, and this was the theme throughout the annual dinner held at the Adelphi Hotel, St. George's terrace, Perth, on September 4.

Guests were received by the President, Miss Garcia, from 7.30 p.m. for cocktails and savouries, and at 8 o'clock forty-six members and apprentices sat down to a very nice five-course dinner. Each place was marked by a specially printed menu and name tag. The tables were decorated with bowls of red, gold and blue flowers (the Association colours) and the cake was decorated with gold daffodils and looked very beautiful. It was obvious from the animated conversation that many members had not seen each other for a long time, and it was sometimes difficult to obtain silence.



A group of Foundation Members: Back row, left to right—Mrs. Lyla Kessell, Miss Vida Garcia, Mrs. H. M. Lyons, Mrs. H. L. Roche, Miss Evelyn Harris, Miss Pearl Dornan. Front row—Mrs. Beryl Kekwick and Mrs. Edith Adlard.

Miss Garcia proposed the Loyal Toast, and then later the toast to Our Honoured Guests, Mrs. R. I. Cohen and Mrs. T. D. H. Allan. Miss Garcia welcomed everyone and said how pleased she was to have Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Allan as guests. She also said how unfortunate it was that Mrs. Howling and Mrs. Fitch could not be present.



Group of apprentices: Back row, left to right—Cherry Taylor, Lola Giles, Josephine Saunders, Mary Kuris, Gladys Heedse and Marion Hunter. Front row—Bonnie Osborne, Beverley Black and Margaret Whittle.

In replying, Mrs. Cohen said she was very happy to be associated with the women pharmacists, and hoped that the Association would continue in the future.

The important toast to "The Association" was proposed by Mrs. H. M. Lyons, who recalled events over the past 21 years, such as the fight to obtain equal pay for men and women. She also commented on the amount of time and effort put in the Association by Miss Garcia.

Both Miss Garcia and Mrs. Ballard in replying, stressed the fact that the present satisfactory position of the Association was due to the early efforts of Mrs. Lyons, who was one of the original members. Miss Garcia said that she was sorry she was not able to do as much for the Association as she had done previously. However, as she has been so ill recently, we were very pleased she made the effort to be present.

There were a number of apologies and good wishes from members overseas or unable to come.

Miss Harris proposed the toast to Absent Friends, and Mrs. Roche responded.

One very nice feature was that both Mrs. Lyons and Miss Garcia were made Life Members.

Miss Gray proposed an impromptu toast to Mrs. Ballard, who was responsible for the organisation of the dinner. After the cake cutting many single and group photographs were taken, and badges were presented to the girls who qualified in 1956.—Brenda Cleave, Assistant Secretary, 5 Doric street, Scarborough.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The President, Miss Zeta Walsh, opened our September meeting, held in the Lady Symon Hall, by welcoming those present, especially our guests for the evening.

Among the business it was decided that we would hold our Christmas Dinner this year at Tower House, Beaumont, on December 11, at 6.30 p.m.

It was announced that as our President would be attending the celebrations for the Centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria as a representative from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, she would also represent our Association on that occasion.

Before introducing our guest speaker, Miss Walsh announced that the speaker at our next meeting on Tuesday November 26, would be Mr. T. Strehlow, Reader in Aborigine Languages, who will show us some of his films as well as speak to us. It has been decided to make this an open meeting, male or female guests being welcome.

Historical Background of Hospitals and Hospital Treatment

Miss Walsh then introduced Dr. B. Nicholson, Medical Superintendent of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, who spoke to us on the subject of the changing scope of hospital service, tracing the history of hospitals from the days of early man. Dr. Nicholson said that probably the earliest evidence of a hospital is seen in the Sumerian relics, where groupings of the wounded may be seen on the remains of limestone pillars—this happened over 4000 years ago. Arabia had asylums for the insane a thousand years before the West. The word hospital itself comes from two Latin words, one meaning host, and the other guest. In Grecian times the temples were the hospitals, the regime of treatment being religious and gymnastic. Although the actual body was not opened, the trephining of the skull (that is, drilling through the bone) to let out the devil was practised. The temple dedicated to Aesculapius has recorded the first clinical history of a patient—taken over 3000 years ago.

With the pre-Christian Romans, Dr. Nicholson continued, the military hospital was well developed. Hippo-

crates had said that war was the only proper school for surgeons. At that time European hospitals were few and far between. In the sixth and seventh centuries of the Christian era two important hospitals were established in France—one at Lyons and the other at Paris. In these religion was the predominating influence, as the view was then held that the soul was more important than the body. Following the Crusades many improvements occurred. The Order of St. John was founded and had an important influence. One hospital in the Holy Land was of 2000 beds. The first hospital in England was founded in 1084—that of St. John of York. In the 12th and 13th centuries many hospitals were founded for lepers, under the Order of St. Lazare. At this period the English hospitals of St. Bart's, St. Thomas's and St. Mary's were founded. The mediaeval hospital of the Hotel de Dieu in Paris was well organised for the times, being controlled by a governing body called the Provisors, who made inspections twice a year. Under them were the various heads of departments. Although the best hospital of day, there was no segregation of sexes in the wards, and several patients shared the same bed.

Dr. Nicholson traced the improvements in hospitals that came with the period of the revival of learning. Nevertheless, in 1710, there were 23 principal counties in England with no general hospital. The founding hospital in London ran out of funds and asked the government of the day for support. This was granted on their agreeing to the condition that they never refused to admit a patient. Following this, in one year 15,000 were admitted, of whom 4000 survived.

Highlights of the 17th century were the founding of the first medical school in England at St. Bart's and St. Thomas's, the invention of the microscope, and the founding of the Order of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent and St. Paul.

In the 18th century dispensaries were built at which free medical advice was given. In the 19th century there was a revival in hospital building, and an improved hospital service, the following factors contributing: (1) the work of Florence Nightingale; (2) the introduction of antiseptics; (3) anaesthesia; (4) sterilising equipment, the introduction of the clinical thermometer and the laryngoscope and so on. By the beginning of the 20th century the basic sciences were on the move. With the availability of diagnostic, therapeutic and other aids, it became realised that hospitals could have more scope in the treatment of physical ills.

During the past twenty years such rapid advances have been made in such branches of medicine as radiology, thoracic surgery and bacteriology, together with great advances in chemotherapy that the roles of hospitals have changed greatly. Infectious diseases hospitals are now being handed over for other purposes, and tuberculosis is being relegated to a minor place in the field of medicine. The convalescent hospital is no longer necessary in the established sense of the word, now that modern surgery and modern drugs have made the patient ready to leave hospital much sooner than before. The major problems are the cases of malignant diseases, those of diseases of the cardio-vascular system, and accident cases. With the advent of linear accelerators, deep X-ray and cobalt therapy the standard treatments of malignancy are being replaced, though it is too early to draw conclusions as to the success of the treatments, as the basis of cure rests on a five year period.

In the future there should be special hospitals for major surgery and the treatment of cases needing complex therapy, where the expensive equipment can be concentrated and specialists can be called in consultation as required. Separate provision must be made for those cases that don't need complex care.

At the conclusion of Dr. Nicholson's address, our Vice-President, Mrs. E. Lester, proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of those present. The members then adjourned to supper.

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By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

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A modification of the salicylsulphonic acid reaction in tablet form which, when added to a sample of urine containing protein, produces a white precipitate. The tablets contain as active ingredients salicylsulphonic acid and a pH indicator which ensures that sufficient reagent is added in very alkaline specimens. The principal advantage of this test is the elimination of external heating in routine testing for albumin. The test is available under the name of ALTEST (in U.S.A. "Bumintest") of Ames.

A recent development soon to be available is ALBUSTIX Reagent Strips (Ames) which employ a new and different chemical principle that indicates the presence of proteinuria by a colour change rather than by precipitation in a solution.

HAEMATURIA (Blood)

A new tablet test containing as active constituents o-tolidine and strontium peroxide for the detection of small amounts of blood in urine. The simple technique is to place one drop on a filter paper provided and one test tablet is then placed in centre of moistened area. Finally two drops of water are placed on the tablet. If test is negative no blue colour has developed on paper at the end of two minutes, while a positive test is shown by diffuse area of blue colour on the paper surrounding the tablet. The test will detect as little as 50 red blood cells per c.mm. when read at two minutes. This is available as OCCULTTEST (Ames).

BILIRUBINURIA (Bilirubin)

A new tablet test containing as active ingredients a diazonium compound which reacts with bilirubin only. The simple technique of the test is to place five drops of urine on the test mat provided, a tablet being placed in the centre of the moist area followed by two drops of water. If test is negative, mat shows no colour within 30 seconds or may appear pink or red. If test is positive mat around tablet turns bluish purple, the amount of bilirubin present being proportional to speed and intensity of colour. This is available as ICTOTEST (Ames).

Tests already established include TES-TAPE (Lilly), CLINITEST, CLINISTIX (Ames) for detection of glycosuria. ACETEST (Ames) for detection of ketonuria. CHLOREST Papers for chloride determination. (Refer "A.J.P." June 29, 1957. Page 683.)

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

ABSENCE FROM PREMISES

Sir,—In the "A.J.P." August issue, under the subject of Applied Pharmaceutics, the liability to prosecution of a chemist absent from his premises is discussed. In brief, the statement is made that a pharmacy may never be left without qualified attendance. That this a correct interpretation of the law cannot be doubted.

It is right that dispensing and sale of potent drugs should not be made by unqualified persons. However, it is paradoxical that the law which says "A chemist is a responsible citizen with special qualifications to handle drugs" should also say "A chemist with no qualified assistant has no right to be absent from his pharmacy for a few minutes for any reason whatsoever." Surely one must get one's hair cut or one's teeth filed occasionally.

Clearly we are either responsible or irresponsible. Cynical disregard for public safety by prolonged absence is wrong, but prosecution of a chemist who takes every care that no poisons are sold during a brief absence puts us in a fairly suspect class. I am often surprised at the lack of indignation of my fellows.

Some less stringent regulation is overdue.

Yours, etc.,

J. I. RICHARDS, Ph.C.

95 Puckle street,
Moonee Ponds, Victoria.
September 17, 1957.

HISTORICAL GLIMPSES OF PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA

Sir,—I have received the following letter and enclosures from Mr. H. E. Matthews, M.P.S., of High Street, Westgarth (V.):—

Dear Mr. Attiwill,

I have read with a great deal of interest your articles, "Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia," and recently came across an early advertisement of Henry Francis & Co. which might or might not be of interest; also an article about a pioneer pharmacist of Portland.

During November, the City of Brunswick will be celebrating its centenary of local government. If you have information about early pharmacists of Brunswick I am sure that it will be of interest to local residents and would be published in the local paper.

Yours, etc.,

H. E. MATTHEWS.

Brunswick, September 28, 1957.

(Copy of advertisement printed in "The Southern Cross," May 21, 1881).

FRANCIS & CO.
Dispensing Chemists
31 Bourke Street East
Importers of

Air and Water Beds, Pillows, Cushions, Galvanic Batteries, Elastic Stockings, Belts, etc., Trusses and Surgical and Medical Appliances Generally for the sick room and invalid.

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PORTLAND, EARLY 1850's

A chemist opened a business in the town and was quite an acquisition to the young men of the place. He was an inoffensive, jocular fellow and soon made numerous friends. This man, for some unexplained reason, excited the enmity of the local journalist, and on every possible and impossible occasion he lampooned and abused the jolly chemist, who for a long time made merry at the attacks. But, at length it is supposed, his patience gave way, and one dark evening, after a most violent attack had been published, the author was waylaid in the street near the chemist's shop, and unmercifully beaten with a white-ended club, supposed to be a pestle. A police-court case ensued, but the bench refused to believe that a little five-foot chemist could have so hammered a six-foot-one pressman; and dismissed the case.

(Published in the "Brunswick Medium," 1892.)

If any "Journal" readers can give me any information about early pharmacists, I shall be glad to hear from them.

Yours, etc.,

KEITH ATTIWILL.

"Guild House," 18-22 St. Francis Street,
Melbourne, C.I.
October 1, 1957.

ADDICTION WELL UNDER CONTROL

Newspaper stories about the traffic in Dangerous Drugs are apt to leave the impression that its evils are increasing in the United Kingdom. In the recently issued 1956 report by the United Kingdom Government to the United Nations (see p. 93) that idea is refuted.

The number of known addicts—and the Government is satisfied that its figures for the U.K. are very near the true mark—remains much the same as ever, and with no significant change in the character or extent of the illicit traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Increases in the number of seizures of opium and in the quantity involved are considered to have no significance.

Control over the pharmaceutical distribution of Dangerous Drugs is, of course, applied with a tightness that is almost fanatical. It is noteworthy that, though about one-third of the known addicts in the U.K. belong to the professions who handle Dangerous Drugs, not one, according to the report, is a pharmacist.—Extract from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 27, 1957.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, October 10, 1957.

Dispensing Tolerances

The paper at the British Pharmaceutical Conference by Dr. K. R. Capper and Dr. G. J. Dare on "Dispensing Tolerances in Liquid Medicines," has attracted a great deal of attention in the pharmaceutical press. The authors showed that for all but the very smallest weighings the dispensing balance was a substantially accurate instrument, but the dispensing measure was much less satisfactory. Personal errors were greater, and the permitted tolerances, especially for small volumes in measures, were relatively large. It therefore appears that practices which increase the number of measurements such as the use of solution or concentrated stock mixtures are not entirely satisfactory. In the course of discussion, Mr. R. A. Anderson, of Adelaide, said there was an ostrich-like attitude among pharmacists in many countries towards these matters rather than any effort being made to determine how accurately they could and should dispense. Mr. L. W. Smith, in his survey of Australian dispensing, had come to the conclusion that there should be permitted limits of ± 10 per cent. as an arbitrary tolerance for dispensing. Most Australians would agree with the authors that they could not be so rigid. If they must have one figure, probably 10 per cent. was best, but as large quantities could be measured much more accurately than small, to have one figure was quite artificial. He disagreed on one point; if errors of calculation were taken into account, a distorted picture of the tolerances would be set. He was interested to see in the paper that two different forms of hydrochloric acid had been used—Dilute Hydrochloric Acid B.P. in one case and 20 per cent. Hydrochloric Acid in another. In Australia the dilute acid tended to lose water and become more concentrated and the concentrated to lose acid.

Education

At the other professional session, Mr. A. Aldington presented a paper on "Efficiency in Pharmaceutical Practice," and Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, Chairman of the Society's Education Committee, made a statement on educational policy.

Mr. Aldington, who became a member of the Council at the last election, and who is immediate past-chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union, had already criticised the Society's educational policy at the Annual General Meeting, and in the course of his conference speech, said that it was obvious from the correspondence he had received since the A.G.M. that there was no doubt that many pharmacists agreed with him that the question of the three years' academic course should have been the subject of a special meeting of the Society. His own particular interest was in retail pharmacy, and in his opinion "the better retail pharmacist is he who has served a pre-academic training apprenticeship." No academic training can replace actual shop experience. Some of the points which he had made at the Annual General Meeting were: There is a shortage of pharmacists today. The new preliminary standard will reduce the intake of students. With this I do not disagree if it results in a larger percentage of students passing the examinations. The apprenticeship or practical training will in most cases be taken post graduation. The colleges are at the present time in some cases trying to persuade students to take degree courses instead of diploma courses. Degree students are not entering pharmacy, but are going into other branches of chemi-

cal industry. He would add one other comment. If the present policy is persisted in, the Society will have only two interests left—registration and benevolence.

If the present policy was persisted in, the Government would take steps to see that a scheme of training would be put into being for the purpose of the National Health Service, and completely out of the control of the Society. In hospital practice there was already the thin edge of the wedge where assistants in dispensing were doing a large amount of work, indeed the work of pharmacists, because of the shortage.

Mr. Maplethorpe defended the Society's policy, and said that "In the light of what has been said earlier, it will be seen that the practical period is to be one year. It is visualised that the year's practical training will normally be taken after the academic course, but this will not be compulsory. It will be possible to do it at any time after the entrance requirements have been satisfied. The reduction in the time devoted to practical training is a reflection of the changed conditions which obtain in practice. The need for the school to take over some of the functions that in the past have been discharged by the apprentice-master has become increasingly apparent and the role of the pharmacy as a training ground, in the old sense of the word, has progressively diminished. This does not mean that practical experience is not still an essential part of the training of the pharmaceutical student. It means simply that the function of the time spent under conditions of practice has altered, and it is now a period in the student's career when he gains general familiarity with the circumstances in which his calling is practised, and not one in which any specific or systematic instruction is given. Further changes in the practical training requirements illustrate this point. It will not be necessary for the premises in which the practical training is undergone to be approved by the Society, although the power to disallow premises where the conditions are unsuitable will be retained. Articles of pupillage, with their appended rules of practical training, will be discontinued. Certain features of the existing provisions for post-graduate practical training, which have proved unsatisfactory, are being altered. Instead of the student presenting a statutory declaration at the end of the period, he will be required to present a certificate from a pharmacist who can certify the facts. Furthermore it will be necessary for a period of not less than six months to be continuously spent in any one establishment."

Mr. Maplethorpe also pointed out that the new qualification examination would be taken in stages with more emphasis on pharmacology and pharmaceuticals at the end of the course. Provisional arrangements were examinations in pharmacology, pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical chemistry at the end of the first year, followed by further pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical chemistry at the end of the second year, with papers on sterile and elementary dispensing. The third year would end with examinations in pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceuticals.

Committee on Prescribing

In an earlier News Letter, it was reported that the Government had set up a Committee on the Cost of Prescribing. The Executive Council's Association has been approached by this Committee as one of the organisations which are likely to be able to submit special evidence, and the Committee has sent the following list of points on which they seek information:

1. Does the instruction and training of the medical student and young doctor arm him to face the difficulties of present day prescribing? If not, in what way could the training be improved?
2. What is the influence exerted by hospitals and consultants on the prescribing of both young doctors and on doctors established in practice whose patients are referred to hospital? How could hospitals and consul-



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tants further help the general practitioner to prescribe with economy?

3. Should more be done to reduce the effect of pressure from patients? If so, what steps to this end could most usefully be taken and by whom?

4. Should anything be done about the pressure on doctors by modern methods of salesmanship brought to bear by the drug houses? Is sufficient information and advice available to doctors to enable them to put the claims of drug manufacturers into their proper perspective and, if not, who should provide it?

5. To what extent, if at all, are patients, or particular groups of patients (such as old people) especially prone to waste medicine? If there is waste, what steps should be taken to prevent it?

6. The average number of items prescribed per head of population rose from just over 5 in 1949 to over 5½ in 1956, during a period when the improved efficiency of drugs might be expected to have restored patients to health and work in a shorter time. What are the reasons for this rise in the frequency of prescribing?

7. Under the Health Service a general practitioner may prescribe any drug which he thinks necessary for the treatment of his patient, including new remedies about the therapeutic value of which insufficient information may be available to guide him. Should the prescribing of new remedies be restricted until evidence of their therapeutic value has been obtained?

8. What, in your opinion, could be done to ensure that prescribing doctors employ the less expensive preparation when alternatives, equally effective, are available?

All Executive Councils have been furnished with this list of questions, and they are not precluded from raising other matters which they feel should be brought to the Committee's notice.

Drugs For Private Patients

The question of private patients receiving drugs without payment has often been raised by the British Medical Association since the Service began, and recently a deputation discussed this matter once more with the Ministry. At the September meeting of the General Medical Services Committee of the B.M.A., it was stated that the Ministry's view was that in order to maintain proper control all private patients and their doctors would have to be identified by being registered with executive councils. There would then be the dangers of inflation of the number of patients on doctors' lists as the result of private patients changing their doctors, and checking would be very difficult.

Orange Juice Distribution

Early in the war, the Ministry of Health arranged for the distribution of orange juice to children under five, and to expectant and nursing mothers, at a nominal cost, to ensure that they had an adequate supply of vitamin C. This distribution has continued, but many people did not take advantage of the scheme. Now the Ministry has decided that from November 1 onwards distribution will only be for children under the age of two and for expectant mothers.

Pressurised Spray Packs

The schedule of appliances which may be prescribed under the National Health Service in Britain is very rigid, and if any article outside the schedule is dispensed, the financial loss falls on the pharmacist. Pricing offices decided that they would not pay for pressurised spray packs, e.g., hydrocortisyl spray, Nobectane, etc., but after protests were made by the National Pharmaceutical Union this form of dressing is now permitted under the regulations.

New I.C.I. Research Laboratories

New research laboratories, which are assumed to have cost over 1 million, have been opened by the Pharmaceuticals Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The site is at Alderley Park, which occupies some 350 acres, most of which is available for grazing cattle. The Animal Breeding Unit for laboratory animals is specially designed to avoid test animals being subjected to

natural infectious diseases. Briefly, the idea is that by taking animals by Caesarean section (that is by "sterile birth"), and then by raising them artificially, the mothers and fathers of the future breeding stock can be obtained free from their natural diseases; the physical arrangements of the Breeding Unit are designed to maintain this freedom for all time. The Animal Breeding Unit is situated in a 10-acre glade in the woods, remote from all other buildings. Rabbits and any larger animals are excluded by a continuous fence broken only by a system of double gates. Everything that enters or leaves the three-storey building must first pass through a rigid routine of decontamination or sterilisation, so that there can be no possibility of the entry of disease. Staff must pass from changing and decontamination rooms through a disinfectant trough, above which the air is irradiated with ultra-violet light, and insects are killed by an insecticidal spray. There is an aseptic air-lock between the breeding house and the outside world. The breeding rooms have neither windows nor natural ventilation. An air-conditioning plant changes the air ten times a hour. Cage bottoms can be automatically flushed with water, and the supply of drinking water is automatically controlled. Vermin-proof barriers ensure security for the building from wild rodents, and the verandahs are screened against birds.

In the infectious diseases section, cross-infection between animals exposed to different experimental infections is avoided by a clothes changing routine in decontamination locks and special coloured clothing. The coloured clothing corresponds with the paintwork in the various infection rooms. The colours must never, in any circumstances, become mixed up, with, say, a yellow pail in the green room or personnel in green clothing in the yellow room. Red and blue areas are used for diseases dangerous to man. The principal adopted here for the safety of the staff can be summed up in one word—containment. The infected animals live in cages in specially ventilated cupboards, and manipulations are carried out under ventilated manipulation hoods—large glass-fronted boxes—the operator usually wearing "built-in" gloves. The ventilation is so arranged that the air always flows away from the operator and from the working area, and a high rate of air change is achieved without either draught or turbulence. All the air leaving these rooms is bacteriologically filtered.

Flexibility of apparatus and fittings characterises the entire buildings. The infectious diseases laboratories include sterile cubicles equipped with bacteriologically filtered air, ultra-violet light and sometimes filtered exit air. The method of construction allows ready adaptation to other purposes. The windows of the biological laboratories are double; the outer window can be opened for cleaning, but the inner is permanently closed. Between them there is a heating coil and remote controlled venetian blinds. On each floor there is a series of constant-temperature rooms with a range from 70 deg. C. to blood heat. It is expected that some 2500 chemicals per year will be tested for their therapeutic and toxicological effects. Lastly there is a central wash-up unit which receives used laboratory glassware for washing, sterilisation, storage and re-issue. This unit aims to have in store twice the average day's consumption of clean glassware, thus catering for anything but the most abnormal demands. The opening of the laboratories was covered in the "Manchester Guardian" by a four-page supplement, which included an article by Mr. Allan Duckworth, Secretary of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, on the contribution of the industry to the national welfare.

New Minister of Health

Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, Q.C., formerly Minister of State, Board of Trade, has been appointed Minister of Health in succession to Major Dennis Vosper, who has resigned. Major Vosper became ill in June, and was in hospital for some months. He is now convalescent, but this will be lengthy, and he submitted his

resignation to the Prime Minister. The new Minister, Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, has been in Parliament since 1945, and graduated in hospital at Oxford before being called to the Bar in 1934. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1955, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1955 to November, 1956, when he was closely concerned with the passage through the House of Commons of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

The Minister of Health has announced that he has decided to offer immunisation against poliomyelitis before next summer to all children under 15 and to expectant mothers. At present it is only offered to children under 10, and the vaccine is different from the American or Salk vaccine. It is believed to be the safest and most effective available, and does not contain the Mahoney strain or virus which was held to be responsible for the incident in the United States in 1955, when a number of cases of polio occurred after vaccination. However, it will be necessary to supplement the supply of British vaccine, and the Medical Research Council has advised that while they still consider the British vaccine superior the risk of using Salk vaccine should be weighed against the risk of leaving substantial numbers of children unprotected by vaccine during the summer of 1958.

On receiving this advice, the Government sent doctors to Canada and the United States to investigate and report. In the light of their reports, the Government have now weighed all the known facts, including the American experience in 1955, and the extent to which the Salk vaccine has been since used without further mishap. They have decided that to fill the gap until a sufficient supply of British vaccine is available, a supply of Salk vaccine should be ordered forthwith. The imported vaccine will be subject, in this country, to the same stringent tests of safety, potency and purity as our own vaccine. These tests will be in addition to the tests in the country of manufacture. If parents object to Salk vaccine they will be offered another opportunity with British vaccine later.

Consumer Research

The consumer advisory council of the British Standards Institution was set up some years ago and has supplied its subscribers with periodical information on various goods. Now a second organisation, "The Association of Consumer Research," has been launched. This is non-profit making and reports direct to its consumer subscribers. In the first number of its quarterly magazine, "Which?" sunglasses, scouring powders, cake-mixes and aspirin tablets are among the goods examined. The advice on how to buy and use aspirin tablets includes a warning that "extravagant claims for aspirin should be completely disregarded; it will not 'cure' colds and influenza. It is not the universal panacea for all pains to which man is heir, and no brand can do anything more than its competitors." Buyers are told that the best value for money is the unbranded aspirin tablets of the Pharmacopoeia. In addition to helping the British shopper to get the best value for money, the Association hopes also "by encouraging the efficient manufacturer and exposing the producer of shoddy goods, to raise the standard of British goods for the home and export markets."

Influenza Epidemic

The outbreak of Asian influenza is now sweeping over Britain and relatively few areas seem unaffected. In Scotland, the British Medical Association state that they have realised that many patients were very co-operative in going to bed and not asking the doctor to call when the illness was mild, but there were many who did call in the doctor although not seriously ill, because they felt they required a medical certificate. An appeal has been made to firms not to insist on medical certificates immediately after their employees are unable to go to work. Although bed and aspirin is the recognised treatment, pharmacists in many areas have been busy dispensing well-known variations of phenacetin, aspirin,

Dover's powder and the like, and queues of 80-150 individuals have been observed outside some Scottish pharmacies. School children seem the most affected, more than 600 of the 1190 boys at Eton College have been ill, and Prince Charles has been in the sick bay at his preparatory school. In Glasgow the average number of children absent each day has been over 52,000, and in 18 of the 320 schools in the city, less than 50 per cent. of the population have been present. Fortunately the weather has remained mild and complications few. An effective vaccine has been produced and is being supplied to hospitals, doctors, midwives and health workers, but the Ministry of Health is against mass inoculation, partly because of the delay before the vaccine becomes effective. Two injections are given at an interval of not less than three weeks, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh were vaccinated before setting out on their visit to Canada and the U.S.

U.S. DRUG FIRMS WILL DESIGN AND BUILD ANTIBIOTICS EXHIBIT FOR BRUSSELS FAIR

A scientific exhibit on the origin, nature and action of antibiotics, designed and sponsored by a group of U.S. antibiotics manufacturers, will be a major feature of the United States' participation in the forthcoming 1958 Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, to run from April 17 to October 19, 1958. This was announced in New York recently by U.S. Commissioner General Howard S. Cullman.

In commenting on this participation and exhibit, Mr. Cullman said: "The International Science Pavilion will reflect the progress that has been made in the laboratories of the world for the health and betterment of man. We are proud of the role these antibiotics firms will play in helping us tell the American story."

The exhibit will be housed in the section of the two and a half acre International Science Pavilion devoted to "The Molecule," one of the four subjects around which the scientific displays will be organised. The other three themes are The Atom, The Living Cell and The Crystal.

Development of the "molecule" section of the science exhibit for American participants is under the direction of a committee headed by Dr. Henry Eyring, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Utah. Dr. Max Tishler is consultant for the committee to the antibiotics exhibit and Dr. Randolph T. Major, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Virginia, is its chief investigator.

The antibiotics exhibit, with Axel Horn as designer, is aimed primarily at scientists and at scientifically oriented laymen. It will occupy an area of approximately a thousand square feet in one corner of the International Science Hall, but Horn's unique design effectively doubles the space available by ranking the displays through two levels connected by a gently winding ramp.

Many of the displays in the exhibit will consist of actual instruments and machines used in antibiotic research and production. Elsewhere, animation, colour, light and motion pictures have been used freely to show in dynamic form the processes involved. All texts will be in three languages: French, English and Flemish.

The entire exhibit is being financed by Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc., Lederle Laboratories-American Cyanamid, Ely Lilly & Co., Merck Sharp & Dohme International and Parke Davis & Co. In addition, the companies have donated apparatus to the exhibit, and top scientists in these and other firms, as well as the Rutgers Institute of Microbiology, have contributed time and ideas.

The exhibit is expected to be set up in Brussels by February 15, 1958, ready for the fair's opening date of April 17.

The National Science Foundation is responsible for administering, co-ordinating and funding the U.S. programme for the International Science Pavilion.

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AVAILABLE IN 15cc PLASTIC SPRAY BOTTLES

RETAIL PRICE 15/- EACH

TRADE PRICE 10/- EACH

**GLAXO LABORATORIES (AUST.) PTY. LTD. North Melbourne,
Branches at Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney.**

Trade Notes

EFCORTELAN INTRAVENOUS

Glaxo Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has added to its range of cortisone products a new Intravenous Efcortelan prepared from the highly soluble hydrocortisone hemisuccinate.

This preparation is issued in single dose vials, each containing 100 mgm. hydrocortisone hemisuccinate, together with a 2 c.c. ampoule of Water for Injection. The trade price is 56/- per pack.

LEVERS' LONG SERVICE DINNERS

In large organisations such as that of Unilever (Australia) Pty. Ltd., with very large staffs, it is pleasing to find that many staff members maintain their association over many years.

During the past month no less than 498 men and women were the guests of their employer at a series of dinners held throughout Australia. Of these 416 employees have served 25 or more years with Unilever (Australia) Pty. Ltd. The oldest employee joined the company in 1907.

CHESEBROUGH POND'S: NEW MANAGER

Mr. Ralph E. Ward, General Manager in Australia for Chesebrough-Pond's International Ltd. returned to the United States on October 2, to take up a new appointment in the New York offices of the parent company. Mr. Ward has spent eight years in Australia as General Manager for Chesebrough-Pond's and established the factory at Clayton, Victoria, in 1953.

Mr. E. J. Austin, an Australian, has been appointed as Mr. Ward's successor. Three years ago he joined Chesebrough-Pond's as Company Secretary, and was appointed Assistant Manager early this year.

GLAXO PRICE REDUCTIONS

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. announced on October 1, that the prices of Streptopen and Dihydrostreptomycin Veterinary Cerates have been reduced.

In order to permit retail chemists to dispose of existing stocks, the new retail prices will come into operation on November 4, but purchases from October 7 onwards have been invoiced at the new reduced trade prices. The new prices are:

Streptopen Cerate:	Trade	Retail
Tins of 12 tubes	17/10	25/-
Dihydrostreptomycin Cerate:		
Tins of 12 tubes	22/6	30/-

KODAK COLOUR PRINT SERVICE

Recently announced by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., this new service will enable all Kodak dealers to accept customer orders for these new album size (3½ x 5 in.) full colour prints.

They can be made from any positive 24 x 36 mm. (Retina Size) or 28 x 40 mm. (Bantam Size) colour transparency as single prints or in any quantity.

Transparencies can be accepted in cardboard, glass or metal mounts. It is only possible to print the full area of the transparency, which must be full-frame size.

The service time will be approx. ten working days at the Kodak Colour Print Laboratory at Abbotsford, Victoria.

Retail price is 8/6 per print.

KODAK AMATEUR CATALOGUE



Released recently by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. was the 1957-8 edition of the "Kodak Amateur Catalogue."

Fully illustrated, this catalogue contains complete details and prices of Kodak products and services, plus the products of numerous overseas and local agencies. Published both as a give-away booklet to special customers and as a general over-the-counter sales help, it is available free of charge in limited supply from Kodak representatives.

EARLY POSTING OF CHRISTMAS MAIL

During the pre-Christmas period the Post Office is required to handle exceptionally heavy mail loads, and the co-operation of the public is sought each year to secure the early posting of gifts and greetings.

The success of the "Post Early" campaign can be furthered by the many thousands of people associated with the great variety of business establishments, and it is asked that calendars, catalogues and advertising material be posted as early as possible in December and not later than December 10.

Great assistance would be rendered to the Postal Department if large postings of commercial mail could be separated into bundles for city, suburban, country and Interstate destinations, securely tied and handed in at a Post Office counter rather than being placed in the usual posting receptacles.

PIRITON DUOLETS

Allen & Hanburys (Australasia) Ltd. reports the introduction to the Australian market of "Piriton Duolets." These special tablets, made on a dry coater machine and packed in Australia, are really double tablets, comprising an outer layer containing 4 milligrams of Piriton (Chlorpheniramine Maleate) which dissolves immediately and provides rapid relief, and an inner core containing a further 4 milligrams of Piriton Maleate enclosed in a special barrier for timed release. This double tablet provides prolonged relief.

Duration of effect: one Piriton Duolet assures prolonged, sustained relief for between 8 to 12 hours.

Dosage: One in the morning and one at bedtime, or every 8 to 10 hours.

Packed in bottles of 25. Wholesale price, 7/-; retail price, 10/6.

250's: wholesale price, 53/-.

WORMALD BROTHERS INDUSTRIES LTD.

Wormald Brothers Industries Ltd., manufacturer of Steelbilt Steel Shelving and Office Furniture, announces that it has secured from Cardiball Limited, of England, the right to manufacture and sell the "Pivoted Wings" system of mobile storage.

The "Pivoted Wings" equipment is claimed to be the most modern method of conserving space used in the storage of material and reduces the floor area required by 50 per cent. to 80 per cent., according to the type of article stored.

The system comprises a number of unit storage sections (fitted with bins or shelving) mounted on three wheels and fitted within a container framework. A gentle pull and the unit glides out from the container in an arc, a push—and back it swings into a closed position.

GLAXO DISCOUNT TERMS

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has advised that the retail pharmacists may now purchase the majority of the ethical products of the company on the following special discount terms:

Orders to the value of £10—less 5%.
Orders to the value of £20—less 10%.

These new additional discounts do not apply to the food products (Casinal, Complian, Farex, Glaxo and Gluco Din), nor do they apply to certain of the Penicillin and Streptomycin preparations.

These exceptions are.—Penicillins: Crystalline Penicillin, Crystapen G Tablets, Crystapen V Tablets, Mylpen and Seclophen.

Streptomycins: Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate, Dimycin, Streptomycin Calcium Chloride, Streptomycin Sulphate and Strepolin.

A new trade price list is being forwarded to all retail chemists throughout the Commonwealth. This list contains a printer's error—Seclophen 2,000,000 units (5 dose) trade price should read 7/5 each and not 7/- as shown.

"SWEETEX" RECIPE BOOK

An attractive recipe book has been produced by Boots Pure Drug Company (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Sydney, and a copy is being distributed to every retailer in Australia to assist the merchandising of the "Sweetex" range.

These recipe books, which are very attractively produced, are free to the consumer.

CHEMIST WELCOMED TO BROKEN HILL

Broken Hill chemists gathered at the Freemasons Hotel on September 16, when Mr. Peter Searcy, a director of Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., Adelaide, organised a dinner to welcome Mr. J. E. Maine, who recently purchased the pharmacy formerly owned by the late John V. Harvey.



Chemist welcomed to Broken Hill

Those present included (from left): Messrs. J. E. Maine, P. Anson, R. Bonnar, I. Fitzgerald (partly hidden), R. M. Upton, B. Coorey, C. D. McDougall, H. T. Rowe, G. W. Anson and J. Hughes (Searcys' Broken Hill representative).

Messrs. P. C. Peoples, J. deBrenni and L. McKean were unable to attend the gathering.

NEW RELEASE FROM ABBOTT

Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Sydney, has released "Harmonyl" (Deserpidine, Abbott), a tranquillising, antihypertensive agent.

"Harmonyl" is an entirely new alkaloid of *Rauwolfia canescens*, identified as 11-desmethoxyreserpine. It combines the potency of reserpine with significantly fewer and milder side effects.

Indications are for tranquillising disturbed or over-aggressive patients, ranging from ambulatory patients with mild anxiety tension to severely hyperactive psychotics in institutions; also for management of mild essential hypertension and as a supplement to more potent agents in severer cases.

Patients with a history of depressive episodes should be watched carefully. As with other forms of *rauwolfia*, "Harmonyl" must be used cautiously in peptic ulcer and epilepsy, and in patients about to undergo surgery or electroshock treatment.

"Harmonyl" is supplied in 0.25 mg. tablets (List No. 6906) for oral administration.

SIGMA LINK WITH LAKESIDE LABORATORIES

Three prescription drugs in an important series of new piperidol preparations have been introduced in Australia and are being widely prescribed for the treatment of cardiospasm, peptic ulcer and colic in infants. The introduction of two more piperidol drugs, indicated in the treatment of spasm in the upper and lower gastrointestinal area, has been scheduled.



Left to right: Mr. Lee L. Gibson, Vice-President for Sales of Lakeside Laboratories; Mr. A. K. Hobbs, and Mr. Edward B. Libber, Manager of Lakeside Export Co.

This information was given during a meeting held at Milwaukee, Wisc., U.S.A., recently, between representatives of an Australian company and an American corporation. Mr. A. K. Hobbs, Assistant General Manager of Sigma Co. Ltd., visited Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., an ethical pharmaceutical firm of Milwaukee.

The three drugs already introduced in Australia are Dectil, Piptal and Pediatric Piptal. Those about to be introduced are Tridal and Cantil.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of September, 1957, dealt with the following products:—

A136	Aerocortin Otic Solution.
B84	Biomydrin Otic (Nepera).
C145	Syrup Calcidrine (new formula).
D108	Dermabase-S.
D109	Dindevan.
F41	Furadantin.
H46	Hydeltracin Topical Ointment.
L33	Losate.
M87	Meti-Derm Ointment with Neomycin.
M88	Metreton.
O32	Oramen.
P200	Praenitron.
P201	Plestran.
R45	"Romilar" Expectorans.
S116	Stabillin-V.
S117	Sigmets.
S118	Solu-Cortef.
T99	Tetracyn-V.
T100	Trilafon.
T101	Tempogen.

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of October, 1957, dealt with the following products:—

A137	Adrenor.
A138	"Neosporin" Ophthalmic Solution (Sterile).
B85	Biocitrin Syrup.
C146	Cortisnuff (D.H.A.).
C147	Climatost (D.H.A.).
C148	Cellumine Tablets.
C149	Collozets.
C150	Cortibiotic Skin Ointment.
C151	Calcipen-Leo Suspension.
D110	Dermoplast aerosol.
D111	Duogynon Oral.
D112	Di-Paralene Hydrochloride Filmtab.
E74	Eldec.
E75	Elsix Vaginal Gel.
I29	Iberol.
L34	Larylgan Throat Spray/Gargle.
N81	Nitensar Tablets.
O33	Oragulant.
S119	Sonergan.
T102	Trevidal.

Subscription (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of the cards of 1955 and 1956 (reduced to £2/2/- for each year) for the assistance of new subscribers for 1957 who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 16/9/57—

Chemists' Section—Alteration

William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.

Size	Retail		Wholesale
6 oz.	4/3	Agarol	34/- doz.
16 oz.	7/3	Agarol	58/- doz.

Notified 10/10/57—

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
		Fisher & Co.	
36 tabs.	6/6	Fishaphos Nerve Tablets	52/- doz.
	19/6	Varaid Tablets	156/- doz.

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Caffeine & Salts
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Theobromine & Salts
Ethylvanillin & Coumarin
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Antibiotics (Penicillin-Streptomycin Dihydrostreptomycin)

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NEW PRODUCTS

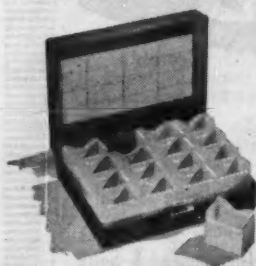
The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

KODASLIDE 400 FILE BOX

Following the new trend of filing colour slides in groups, Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. has announced its new Kodaslide 400 File Box.



Made in Australia, this ingenious outfit has 16 removable compartments (which makes it ideal for use with automatic slide changers on projectors) and a total capacity of 400 cardboard or 176 glass or metal mounts.

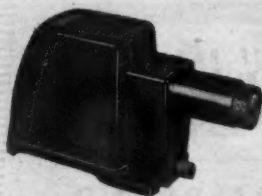
The box itself is moulded in attractive maroon plastic, while the easily-removed compartments are of pliable yellow plastic.

The box is complete with index inside the lid, and spring metal catch. It is supplied in a protective carton for vertical storage in bookcase style.

Retail price: 35/-.

KODAK MERIT PROJECTOR

Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. recently released in a nationwide advertising campaign its new Australian-made 35 mm. colour slide projector—the Kodak Merit Projector. It is designed to meet the needs of "the family man" at a price to suit his budget and with a performance that has been proved by its American-made predecessor.



The Kodak Merit Projector is a slide projector taking 135 and 828 transparencies in glass, metal or cardboard mounts. It is fitted with a 250-watt lamp and is convection cooled. An aspheric condensing lens ensures maximum light transmission, while the provision of a heat resisting glass filter safeguards transparencies. A scientifically-designed reflector is provided; the complete optical system is easily removed for cleaning.

The projector is fitted with a Lumenised 5-in. Kodak f/3.5 colour-corrected projection lens with spiral focusing control. The slide feed is vertical—in at the top, out at the bottom on the right-hand side.

The body of the projector is of black moulded plastic and fitted with rubber feet and adjustable tilting device. It is complete with flex and 3-pin plug. The projector may be connected to any 230-240 volt power outlet and does not need a transformer or resistance (32 volt supply can be used by changing the lamp).

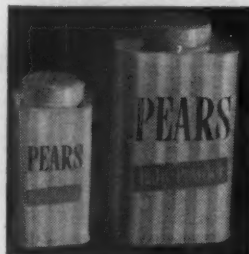
It is packed in an attractive, strong cardboard carton which is designed to become a merchandising display stand at the point of sale.

A special carrying case (available separately) is leatherette covered wood in grey and red, and provides complete protection.

The Kodak Merit Projector will retail at £24 and the case at £3/17/6.

PEARS BABY POWDER

Rexona Pty. Ltd. is engaged in launching another product under the Pears name, Pears Baby Powder, and the company is confident that this product will be just as successful as Pears Sunsilk Shampoo.



Relying on the backing of the Pears house name, the company states that "the Australian public can be assured that Pears Baby Powder is the finest and purest powder that modern methods can produce."

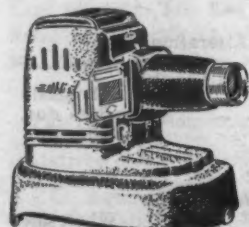
There are two sizes: small 2/11; family size 5/6. Both packs are in a new, colourful design based on pink regency stripes, and these packs are waterproof with

a special plastic coating which also helps to retain the perfume.

Trade terms (not stated) are described as "unequalled and, most important, these margins are available on reasonable quantities."

ALDIS ASPHERIC PROJECTORS

These projectors, marketed by Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., combine the light-gathering aspheric condenser system with the sharp focusing Aldis optically ground lens. This doubles illumination from the respective bulb.



The No. 2 Model with a 150W bulb throws an image equal to many 300W projectors.

The No. 3 Model (illustrated), which is blower cooled, doubles illumination from a 300W bulb which gives a performance equal to many 500W projectors.

Aldis Aspheric is compact, lightweight, portable.

Aldis Aspheric No. 2 Model—£29/15/- retail.

Aldis Aspheric No. 3 Model—£39/10/- retail.

NOW ON FREE MEDICINE

a new
and distinctive oral
autonomic ganglionic
blocking agent

MEVASINE

(MECAMYLAMINE
HYDROCHLORIDE)



MEVASINE

developed by the
Merck Sharp & Dohme Laboratories—
has been found effective in more than 90 per cent
of hypertensive patients.

BRINGS TO HYPERTENSION THERAPY SEVERAL IMPRES-
SIVE CLINICAL ADVANTAGES.

Clinical response is *predictable* and *reproducible* to
a degree unparalleled by any other antihypertensive
agent.

Absorption of oral dose is almost 100 per cent.
Other frequently used oral ganglionic blocking
agents are poorly and erratically absorbed...
usually less than 20 per cent.

Hypotensive effect begins gradually and lasts from
6 to 12 hours.

Frequently effective in patients *refractory* to all
other antihypertensive agents.



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Fairfield, N.S.W.

FREE SWEETEX RECIPE BOOKS TO GIVE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS

FEATURING TESTED SWEETEX RECIPES FOR
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FOR ALL "WEIGHT-WATCHERS" & DIABETICS

NEW OPTONE EYE DROPS

The manufacturer of Optrex has now released a companion product, Optone Eye Drops, in a new flexible translucent one-piece polythene dropper bottle.



Of attractive appearance, this product is individually cartoned and is available in a one-dozen display outer, designed to create immediate counter interest and sales.

Optone Eye Drops are produced under modern and hygienic conditions, and the dropper bottle is particularly suitable for carrying in pocket or handbag.

The manufacturer advises that national advertising in "Australian Women's Weekly" has now commenced and will be maintained continuously for the next 12 months.

Optone retails at 5/9 and carries a 50 per cent. mark up. Stock inquiries should be made to any wholesale druggist or to Commonwealth and Dominion Agencies Pty. Ltd., Forrester street, Kingsgrove, N.S.W.

The Optone advertisement appears on page 1241 of this issue.

BLEAKLEY PHOTO PRODUCTS GUIDE

The 1957-58 issue of the "Bleakley Photo Products Guide" is now available. Price 2/6 retail.

This publication represents a word and picture catalogue of some of the finest overseas and Australian photo products. The catalogue includes lively, informative articles on typical photo problems. There are 64 pages covering such items as cameras, lenses, enlargers, flash screens, projectors, colour accessories, etc.

Copies are available to the trade at 1/10 each. They can be purchased for 1/8 a copy (with a minimum of 100 copies) with the existing Bleakley name on the front cover.

Copies are available at 1/10 each (with a minimum of 100 copies) with the respective dealer's name on the outside front cover. In this case the inside cover and the outside back cover of the Photo Products Guide would be blank.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance

COUNTRY PHARMACY, 150 miles Brisbane. Estab. 25 years. F.F.P. £850. Stock at V. (approx. £2000). G.W. £1250. Good lease. Rent £27 per month and home available. Apply "No. 211057," c/o. "A.J.P." Office, 18 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

Qualified Northern Ireland CHEMIST (newly married) **REQUIRES POSITION** in retail or industrial pharmacy in **WESTERN OR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA**. Would be able to take up position at the end of October, 1958. Replies to "No. 71057," c/o. "A.J.P." Office, 18 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

TO LET, shops, L.U., no opposition. **CENTRE ROAD, EAST BENTLEIGH**, £13 weekly. **MOUNT WAVERLEY**, £7 weekly. R. Robbins, 26 Eaton Street, Oakleigh. UM 7991, UM 6834.

LAUNCESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

A vacancy exists on the Staff of the above Hospital for:—

A REGISTERED PHARMACIST.

Salary: £1209 per annum.

Modern Dispensary facilities; five-day week, liberal annual and cumulative sick leave; long service leave.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

B. W. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

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THE HOBART U.F.S. DISPENSARY REQUIRES the services of A REGISTERED PHARMACIST as assistant to the Manager.

For further details please apply to the Secretary: Mr. R. T. Young, Box 392B, G.P.O., HOBART, Tasmania.

MANAGER—to lease thriving modern pharmacy, Melb. sub. area (Essendon line). Excellent remuneration. Commence January, '58. Applications may be from persons about to qualify. Replies to "No. 12957," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

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Commonwealth Patent No. 142,018

The proprietors of this patent desire that the above invention be commercially used and manufactured in Australia. Enquiries by interested parties should be addressed to:—

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134 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

YOUNG PHARMACISTS are invited to register for appointments as executive trainees. The Company expects completion of a course in sales management, accountancy, or production management, and will give facilities to attend lectures.

Five-day week . . . Superannuation scheme . . . Three weeks' annual leave.

Commencing salary according to age and experience. Annual increments. Bonus on completion of course selected. Prospects practically unlimited and depend on the man himself.

Apply by letter, giving full personal details, including experience and qualifications, to

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (TECHNICAL),

Sigma Company Limited, 589 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Student Activities

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION REPORT

August commenced with a hail of woes, second term examinations. These called for much burning of the midnight oil in a last minute, though vain, effort to pass.

With the worry of exams over, the students who passed wished to celebrate and those who failed wished to show they could shine socially, and so a dance was held at Cygnet Hall, Crawley Bay. This was a most successful evening from the social aspect. A highlight of the evening was the impromptu vocal chorus put on by the fourth year students. What they lacked in harmony was made up for by their gusto and enthusiasm. An interesting item for the Guild which came to light at the dance was the proof that salted peanuts cum phenolphthalein (thoughtfully donated by the fourth year) is a Chemist Only and definitely a fast moving line.

The following Sunday some forty-four students gathered in Perth and proceeded by private cars to a place in Darlington, now known as Hernando's Hide-away. Here a picnic lunch was enjoyed by all. A softball match kept those busy who were not preoccupied. Mid-afternoon called for a shift. The party moved almost as a convoy from Darlington via Mundaring Weir and other beauty spots to National Park. On arrival the students had a barbecue tea. The presence of open fires and the aroma of food inspired the students and a camp-fire sing-song was held.

At about 7 p.m. the party moved to the tearooms, hired in advance, where they danced and jived until exhausted. This was the signal for an impromptu can-can and more singing. The day finished at about 10.30 p.m., and only then because the students had put so much into enjoying themselves that they began to drop.

This rounded off August quite successfully and we hope helped to make Third Term a little easier to take. Third Term and the study is on with a vengeance and so are our money-raising efforts for Congress Funds . . . two representatives to Queensland is our objective.



Students demonstrating seating room in a Fiat
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

First year students are to be specially reminded of the N.A.P.S.A. Text Book Scheme which affords all the Official Text Books at the very best prices.

Students of both years accepted an invitation to visit P.D.'s factory, at Carringbah, early in third term. The visit proved to be of outstanding interest.

Well, the cat seems to be out of the bag now, and it appears practically certain that Pharmacy Students (at least Mat. Med.) will be housed in the old Chem. Buildings situated in Science Road, opposite the Union, as from next year (1958). It appears that Prac. groups will be larger and there will be no night Prac. classes with the exception of the Pre-final groups who have completed Mat. Med. I think every student will welcome the new building with open arms because of the facilities available in the building.

A further point worth mentioning is the Student Library. Books are available for loan from the Secretary of the Pharmacy Department to ALL students. It is an excellent library, with all the latest from overseas; so why not use them?

A TOUGH APPRENTICESHIP

In 1777 a Mr. Kirby, of Luton, applied to Quarter Sessions to have the indentures of his apprentice terminated. John Taylor, of Clerkenwell, who paid Kirby £100 for his son's training, presented a counter petition. "Your petitioner is the Father of George Taylor now an Apprentice to Mr. Robert Kirby in the Town of Luton Surgeon . . . that he was Indented at about the age of thirteen years . . . (Mr. Kirby) undertook to Instruct him in Latin which he has neglected to do . . . at the time the said George Taylor was so Indented it was agreed he should have his Cloaths washed mended etc., at the Expence of Mr. Kirby and that he should be admitted to Mr. Kirby's Table and in other respects be treated with decency and that he should not clean the Shop or pound Drugs. That Mr. Kirby hath not performed his Contract in most of those particulars not having caused his Linen etc. to be mended compelling him to pound Drugs and clean the shop . . . your petitioner is informed the said Mr. Kirby is a Man of a cruel Arbitrary disposition and that he never had an Apprentice who served his time out with him. . . ."

—From an exhibition of Country Records in the Shire Hall, Bedford.—Extract from "The P.A.T.A. Record," April, 1957.

DRUG-INDUCED ILLNESSES

An editorial in the Illinois Medical Journal (Jan., '57) says: "Many treatments produce disease, especially when sound therapeutic principles are not employed. Every physician should be on guard to detect these drug and surgically induced disorders.

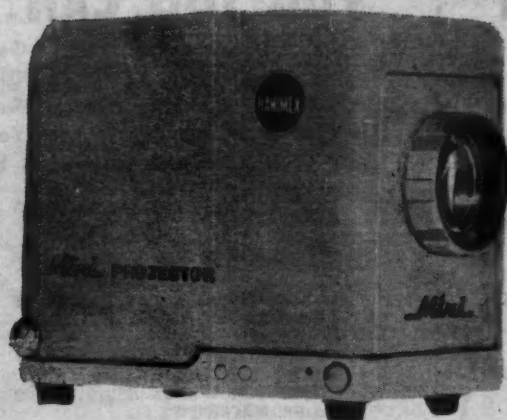
"The best known and easiest to recognise are those associated with steroid therapy. Symptoms include hypertension, drowsiness, hyperglycaemia, sodium retention, potassium loss, acne, hirsutism and negative nitrogen balance, with muscle wasting and osteoporosis. The abrupt withdrawal of steroids may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, restlessness, and muscle and joint pain. The steroids also are capable of bringing about adrenocortical atrophy, leading to adrenal exhaustion at the time of some future stress situation. As a result, it may be wise to test adrenocortical function or administer hydrocortisone to anyone who has received steroid therapy within three to six months previous to encountering a severe burn or accident or when surgery is contemplated.

"The rising incidence of periarthritis nodosa since 1936 has been blamed on a non-specific hypersensitivity reaction to the sulphonamides. A similar reaction to serum injections and other drugs also may play a role."

—Extract from "The Medical Review," June, 1957.

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**BIG IN
PERFORMANCE!**



**MIGHTY IN
PROFIT
POTENTIAL!**

NEW

HANIMEX

Mini 150 WATT

COLOUR SLIDE PROJECTOR

The "Mini" is portable,
collapses into its own metal case and
is the only 35mm. projector in the
lower price field that has an automatic changer!

Here is a new photographic line to give
an added boost to your sales . . . the
Hanimex Mini Projector. Although we
must honestly say that this projector is
not the perfect answer to colour slide
enthusiasts, as is the famous Argus "300"

. . . the "Mini" will find a ready market,
particularly for those who require a lower
priced projector with good performance.
Stock the Hanimex "Mini" Projector . . .
it's small in size, but will give you Bigger
and Better returns!

HANIMEX

Hanimex "Mini" Projectors are part of the large range of quality photographic
products manufactured and distributed in Australia by Hanimex Pty. Ltd., 14 King
Street, Sydney. And at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.

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Extra 7½% Bonus Profit, £2'0'4
TOTAL PROFIT £12'6'3

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Please deliver immediately the undermentioned quantities of British Medical Laboratories' products and allow me/us the SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT as indicated.

PARCEL VALUE OVER £10 - 7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT
 Over £7/10/- .. 5 % extra discount
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QUANTITY Dozen	PRODUCT	MINIMUM SELLING PRICE	WHOLE- SALE Dozen	TOTAL
1/2	CURLYPET Plus Sales Tax 25% ---	4/10	33/7	2 10.5
1/2	CURLYPET SHAMPOO Plus Sales Tax 25% ---	6/d.	3/10	3 7.6
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS. Economy ---	15/-	135/-	4 1.0
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS. Large ---	8/-	81/-	4 10.0
4	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS. Small ---	5/-	45/-	2 14.0
1/4	FORD INHALER ---	3/-	54/-	6 6.0
1/4	FORD PILLS, Large ---	8/-	91/6	7 11
1/4	FORD PILLS, Small ---	10/-	91/6	1 18.3
1/4	KANATOX, Large ---	3/6	76/8	1 2.6
1/4	KANATOX, Small ---	2/6	31/6	
1/4	MENTHOL CREME ---	1/3	11/3	
1/4	NUXIDS, Large ---	10/-	90/-	
1/4	NUXIDS, Small ---	20/7	166/2	
1/4	PRESSOR SALT ---			
1/4	YOUTH-O-FORM Plus Sales Tax 12½% ---			
		TOTAL		26 17.7
		7½% or 8½% or 9½%		2 0.4
				24 17.3

(Cross out which discount does not apply)

Heavy, continuous advertising in Press, National Magazines and over 107 Radio Stations in Australia speeds the sales of B.M.L. popular household remedies. They sell quickly. Many chemists sell their parcel order before they have to pay for it. Handy, compact Sales Dispensers are available on request.

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make an additional 7½%. Get your share of the EXTRA BONUS PROFIT on B.M.L. products. Buy in £10 (or more) parcel lots. You can assort items or quantities to your needs.

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Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	3 7 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	2 5 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 14 0
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 14 6
1 doz. MENTHOL CREME	9 2
1 doz. PRESSOR SALT	1 2 6
TOTAL	18 16 9
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT ..	1 8 3
	£17 8 6
TOTAL PROFIT—49.28%	£8 11 2

EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET	21 13 7
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	1 2 6
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 14 0
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 14 6
1/6 doz. MENTHOL CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	15 0
TOTAL	15 6 7
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT ..	1 3 0
	14 3 7
TOTAL PROFIT—49.25%	£6 19 11

Commonwealth and State News

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. S. Lane has opened a pharmacy at Brentwood.

Mr. K. Kalnenas has purchased Mr. B. A. Maywood's pharmacy at Hamilton Hill.

Mr. L. Rapoport has closed his branch pharmacy at Applecross.

Congratulations to Mr. K. L. Medd on his appointment as a Commissioner for Declarations.

Miss E. T. Sheedy has returned to Mr. Wheeler's pharmacy at Double View. Mr. K. G. McKenzie is managing Mr. Wheeler's Post Office Pharmacy.

Wedding.—Miss Rosemary Fowler, chemist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fowler, of Safety Bay pharmacy, was married to Mr. Murray McDonald, architect, at Wimbledon, England, on October 9. We understand that they intend staying in England for about a year before coming to Perth.

Safe Blown Open.—Thieves broke into H. V. Sunderland's chemist shop in South terrace, Fremantle, on the night of Sunday, September 22, and stole about £40 from a safe. Gelignite was used to blow open the safe, which is used by a savings bank branch in the shop. The thieves gained entry by forcing the back door.

Chemists on holiday this month included Mr. H. W. Chayter, of South Perth (Mr. S. T. Hughes relieving); Miss J. C. Palmer, of North Perth (Mr. N. Wende relieving); Mr. T. Hille, of Bassendean (Miss J. Firth relieving);

Miss E. L. Gray, of West Perth (Miss J. Firth relieving); Mr. A. W. Walsh, of Nedlands (Miss J. Camm relieving); Mr. R. M. Purtill, of Bedford Park (Miss C. Blackman relieving); Mr. R. Norman, of Albany (Miss C. Blackman relieving); Miss P. Dornan, of Victoria Park (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. P. Humbert, of Melville (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. C. Rutledge, of North Perth (Mr. D. Schenberg relieving); and Mr. E. C. Knight, of Collie (Mr. E. B. Stacy relieving).

INQUEST

An inquest into the death of Mr. Daniel Joseph McAuliffe, aged 56, a storekeeper, of Hobart street, North Perth, was commenced in the Coroner's Court, Perth, on October 14.

District Medical Officer Dr. A. T. Pearson, in giving evidence, read a prescription written by Dr. P. Kessly, ordering Ansolysen Tabs. 200 mgm., the directions being half a tablet three times a day. The directions on the bottle containing the tablets were one tablet three times a day. He had conducted a post-mortem examination, and in his opinion death was due to Ansolysen poisoning.

Mrs. McAuliffe stated in evidence that after taking the tablets for four days her husband became very ill and the doctor was called. The doctor told her a mistake had been made by the chemist in the labelling of the tablets. Her husband was taken to the Royal Perth Hospital, where he died the following day.

The Coroner, Mr. R. P. Rodriguez, R.M., adjourned the hearing until October 25.

HARRY D. FITCH FUND FOR CANCER RESEARCH

For 13 years Perth pharmacist, Harry D. Fitch, lived on borrowed time—and he knew it.

He died last January at the age of 50, of cancerous

MR. AND MRS. F. W. ADAMS ARRIVE AT PERTH

The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia (Mr. F. W. Avenell) has kindly forwarded to us three photographs (reproduced below) taken by

Mr. R. I. Cohen when Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mrs. Adams, arrived at Perth airport on October 19, and at Kalamunda on the following day.



At Perth Airport. Left to right: Mrs. F. W. Adams, Mrs. A. E. Footitt, Mrs. G. H. Dallimore, Mrs. F. W. Avenell and Mrs. R. I. Cohen.



Mr. F. W. Adams (at right) conversing with Mr. F. W. Avenell at Kalamunda.



Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams on arrival at Perth Airport.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

melanoma—a type of malignant skin tumour—and towards the end cheerfully boasted that he had cheated death for 13 years.

One of Harry Fitch's last wishes was that a cancer research foundation would be established in Perth.

This wish was recalled three months ago when his former comrades of the 13th Field Ambulance and 13th Infantry Brigade were discussing ways of giving permanent expression to their regard for him.

It was decided to raise a fund to present to the Medical School for cancer research.

Within a few weeks Fitch's old comrades had donated £500, and last month a cheque was sent by the former commanding officer of the 13th Field Ambulance, Dr. E. J. T. Thompson—now Inspector-General of Mental Health—to the Medical School.

On September 23, a Medical School spokesman said the £500 had been paid into a general cancer research fund, together with several donations made for the same purpose by members of the Pharmaceutical Society and other friends of the late Mr. Fitch.

It would be known as the Harry D. Fitch fund.

The installation of a linear accelerator in Western Australia will speed the development of cancer research in this State. A £100,000 appeal for an accelerator was recently launched in Perth.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on October 8, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (chair), R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, J. V. Hands, M. H. Arnold, S. J. Wilson, A. W. Rock, W. G. Lewis, D. G. White and members as per attendance sheet.

Home Safety Council.—The President reported that the Home Safety Council had met, and Mr. Cohen had been elected chairman of the sub-committee. The publicity campaign had started and window stickers were being prepared.

By-laws.—Resolved that the State By-laws Nos. 1 to 5 be adopted, and submitted to Federal Office for ratification.

Study Leave.—Resolved that the State Branch Committee recommends that one week's study leave, without pay, be granted to third and fourth year apprentices.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Sylvester Lane, Cranford avenue, Brentwood.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate reported that Messrs. Scott and Ross would be returning from the U.S.A. on October 9, and that a special meeting of the Federal Executive would be held on October 16.

Trade and Commerce Report

"Gilseal" Cotton Wool.—Progress was being made in the packing of "Gilseal" Cotton Wool.

"Gilseal" Combine Dressings.—The Trade and Commerce Committee recommend that members actively support the sale of "Gilseal" Combine Dressings.

"Gilseal" Labels.—Recommended that the question of copyrighting the design and colour of "Gilseal" Labels be investigated.

It was resolved that the recommendations of the Trade and Commerce Committee be adopted.

Dispensing Chart Folders.—Over a hundred of these folders had already been purchased by chemists, and requests had been received from the Eastern States for supplies.

Federal Council Agenda.—The agenda for the Federal Council meeting was discussed at length and the Committee's decisions passed on to the Federal Delegates.

Packed Items for Over the Counter Sales.—Resolved that a reprint of Packed Items for Over the Counter Sales be issued to all members.

Taxation Cards.—Resolved that chemists again be advised through the T. & C. notes on the correct application and use of taxation cards.

Presentation to Mr. R. J. Healy.—A presentation of a crystal sherry decanter, six glasses and a tray, suitably inscribed, was made to Mr. R. J. Healy.

In making this presentation, the President said that Mr. Healy had been invited to the meeting so that he, on behalf of the State Branch Committee and members, could pay tribute to the fine work that Mr. Healy had done as a member, and also as a member of the State Branch Committee.

The President said: "Mr. Healy, known to us all as Dick, is one of the inaugural members of the Guild, having joined in July, 1928. He was elected to the S.B.C. in August, 1940, and served continuously until June, 1957. During that time he had been Vice-President, 1946-1947, Treasurer 1953 to 1955, and had been a most valued officer to the organisation, and in order that he would not forget the Guild's thanks to him for his work, I ask him to accept the presentation on behalf of all the members in Western Australia."

Mr. Healy, in accepting the gift, said that during his period of service there had been many times when difficult moments had arisen, and now was one of those occasions when he found it impossible to put into words the feelings he had in his heart. He said: "I thank you for the honour that you have bestowed upon me this evening in making this presentation, and also the honour that has been passed to me when I have been asked in the past to hold positions of trust. It has been far more pleasant to be a member of the committee, rather than be the president, for I have enjoyed in the past the privilege of being able to have a go, a privilege which is not extended to the president. My association with the Guild I have thoroughly enjoyed, and will always possess very pleasant memories."

"We have all been members of an instrument that belongs to all our members, and one cannot say that it is the President's Guild, or the State's Guild; it belongs to everyone, and that, I feel, is one of the beauties of it. The Guild in the past has always been able to measure up to the task confronting it, and I am confident that it will meet all its obstacles in the future with courage and ability. I would like to touch on the pricing system. This is an excellent service and has been a herculean task, and may I suggest that the pricing men be given thanks while they are still alive and able to receive it."

"It might be an idea to stimulate interest in the pricing amongst apprentices by offering a prize for the apprentice who puts forth the best suggestion for improving the book. I feel that personal contact with members should be maintained as one of the great essentials of the Guild. In conclusion, I say thank you very much. I cannot say more, for expressions such as this presentation carry with it that which cannot be bought or sold."

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m., after which light refreshments were served.

Adequate Insurance...
is essential.
P.D.L. covers every phase.

*For the treatment
of allergic disorders of all kinds*

Avil

p-aminosalicylic acid salt of 1-phenyl-1-pyridyl-(2')-3-dimethylaminopropane

*Antihistamine · Antiallergic
potent · well tolerated*

*tablets of 50 mg
bottles of 20, 100 and 500
• ampoules of 50 mg · boxes of 5 x 2 cc
• available free NHS item 135*

*For exact individual dosage,
particularly for children*

Avilettes

*tablets of 10 mg
bottles of 20, 100 and 500*

*Manufactured in Australia for
FARBWERKE HOECHST AG.
WESTERN GERMANY*

*by the Sole Australian Distributors
FAWNS & McALLAN PTY. LTD.
CROYDON, VICTORIA
Branches in all Capital Cities*

Successful retailers tell us: "only fast-sellers belong on the counter"



NOW YOUR BEST-SELLING IMPULSE LINES CAN GO IN ONE COUNTER SALES UNIT

Don't sacrifice profits by putting slow-selling stock on your counter. That space belongs to your fastest-moving, most profitable lines.

Retailers throughout Australia have found "sell 'em quick and sell 'em often" the policy that leads to profits. That means attractively packed, nationally advertised impulse lines are your best counter sales bet—and confectionery and chewing gum head the list! A recent survey of shopping habits conducted in America by Dupont shows that 94.5% of chewing gum sales are impulse buys. Hundreds of successful retailers have turned this fact to their advantage by putting Wrigley's Counter Sales Unit in the busiest position in their store.

Now Wrigley's Counter Sales Unit makes your fast-moving, self-selling lines do the most for you—not only gum but your other profitable, fast-selling lines grouped together in one compact display.

H.46

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Miss Joan Bulman has returned to Launceston after an extended holiday in Queensland.

Mr. Stan Joscelyne was recently in Melbourne for a short holiday.

The Launceston Show Holidays were changed this year. Instead of two half holidays, all business premises closed for the whole day on Thursday. Excellent business was reported on the Wednesday and Friday, contrasting with the two half days, when little business was done.

Mr. F. H. Cartledge, of Launceston, and Dr. Burgin, of Hobart, are hoping to go to Melbourne for the Centenary celebrations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

At the close of the Victorian celebrations Mr. F. W. Adams, of Great Britain, who is the guest speaker, will make a short visit to Tasmania.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ken Briggs on the arrival of their son, John. Mrs. Briggs is better known to us all as Anne Wilks.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on September 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith, T. A. Stephens, E. H. Shield, I. B. McLeod and the Registrar.

Apprentices.—Rodney Maxwell Andrews: Registration of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship was approved.

Reports on Students and Syllabus.—Dr. J. C. Burgin, in reply to a letter arising from the meeting held on August 14, stated that commencing June, 1957, a half-yearly report on students will be submitted to the Board. He also stated that teaching of Forensic Pharmacy is being started during the present term and will cover as much of the ground as possible.

National Service Act.—Discussion of an amendment to the Act was held over until the next meeting of the Board. The Registrar was directed to obtain from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania a pamphlet discussing this amendment.

Pharmacy Act and Regulations.—It was decided to instruct the Board's Solicitor to proceed against several pharmacists who had taken their unqualified spouse into partnership.

Amendments to Regulations.—Draft amendments to the regulations were received from the Secretary to the Minister for Health for consideration.

Two alterations to these amendments arising from queries made by the Parliamentary draftsman were discussed and adopted.

Various alterations to both the amendments and the existing regulations were brought forward at the meeting, and after discussion were accepted.

The Registrar was directed to forward the amendments to the Secretary to the Minister for Health for consideration.

Inspector's Report as read was received.

Poisons Act and Regulations.—Labelling of Fly Spray Containers. It was brought to the notice of the Board that certain manufacturers of fly poisons were not complying with the requirements of Section 19 of the Poisons Act as to labelling of containers. It was resolved that the Registrar should write to each of the offending manufacturers bringing to their attention the requirements of the Poisons Act regarding fly poisons.

Poisons Schedules Additions. The meeting discussed clarification of classification of additions to the Uniform Poisons Schedules as brought forward by Mr. E. H. Shield. These were considered and adopted.

Alterations to our own Schedules were carried over until the next meeting of the Board.

Centenary Celebrations: Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.—The meeting resolved that the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. F. H. Cartledge, be sponsored to attend these celebrations, commencing on 27/10/57. It was further resolved that Dr. J. C. Burgin, Head of the Department of Pharmacy at the Hobart Technical College, be sponsored also.

The Registrar was directed to write to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and make tentative reservations for the visitors sponsored by this Board.

A.P.F.: Proposed Revision.—Recommendations received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, as made by the A.P.F. Revision Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, were unanimously agreed to by the members of the Board.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

OCTOBER MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on October 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, T. A. Stephens, E. H. Shield, I. B. McLeod and the Registrar.

Apprentices.—Michael Townley: The meeting resolved unanimously that Michael Townley be allowed to proceed with examinations.

National Service.—An extract from the September, 1957, News Bulletin of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, concerning time spent on National Service training by an apprentice was read and noted.

Examination Committee: Pharmacy 1 Accreditations.—Mr. Gould moved, seconded by Mr. Stephens, that the Board accept the recommendation of the Examiners' Committee and communicate to the Head of the Department of Pharmacy at the Hobart Technical College, Dr. J. C. Burgin, with a strong recommendation that a written examination be included with the Pharmacy 1 Accreditation examination.

Circular to Examiners.—The meeting resolved that the recommendation from the Examiners' Committee be accepted. Such circular to be sent out prior to the first meeting in January, 1958.

Materia Medica Examination.—Mr. Gould moved, seconded by Mr. McLeod, that the examination in the subject of Materia Medica be taken over by the Board.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £91/4/8 were passed for payment.

Pharmacy Act: Spouse as Partner.—A letter from the Board's Solicitor, Mr. H. S. Baker, concerning the Gurr partnership was tabled and noted.

"Aspro" at Service Station.—The fact that a Devonport service station was freely selling "Aspro" was brought to the notice of the Board.

Visit of Mr. and Mrs. Adams.—Some aspects of the forthcoming visit of Mr. F. W. Adams, Registrar-Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

TASMANIA—Continued

and Mrs. Adams, to Tasmania, were discussed and recorded.

Inspector's Report.—The meeting resolved that the Inspector's report, as read, be received.

The meeting closed at 10.25 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

General Meeting

A General Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held in the Girl Guide Rooms, 47 Murray street, Hobart, on September 19, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman) and 17 members.

Members were informed that the Council had confirmed the change of meeting night to the third Thursday.

Centenary of Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.—This matter was discussed, and an invitation was extended to any Tasmanian pharmacist who could go to Victoria.

Visit of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams.—All members expressed the hope that this visit would be possible. The President explained that arrangements were in hand, and members would be advised later.

Medicine Danger to Children.—Mr. Shield urged members to support the Australia-wide campaign of "Medicine Danger to Children," and suggested they use their own advertising programmes to carry this message.

Medical Congress.—Arrangements were in hand to apply for space at the next Medical Congress to display the A.P.F.

As there was no further discussion, the President declared this portion of the meeting closed.

Guest Speaker.—Mr. Shield then introduced the guest speaker, Mr. J. Laskey, B.Vet.Sc., who is also a qualified pharmacist. Mr. Laskey gave an interesting talk on Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Relationship. It was regrettable that some of our country members were not able to be present. Mr. Laskey outlined some of the points which could be considered to improve relationship between the two professions, and ways and means to bring this about. Mr. Laskey also answered topical questions on Veterinary subjects.

Mr. Shield expressed the thanks of all members for the address.

The meeting then concluded and supper was served by the women pharmacists.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on October 14, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

Medicine a Danger to Children.—Members expressed satisfaction with the two additional articles which had appeared in the Saturday evening "Mercury" in support of this campaign.

Visit of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams.—All details were arranged for this visit to include dinner on Friday night with representatives from Guild, Board and Society. Mr. Robertson to take the visitors for a drive on Saturday afternoon and home for dinner, then a gathering of members at Mr. E. H. Shield's home at 8.30 p.m. On Sunday, Dr. Burgin and Mr. Shirrefs to drive Mr. and Mrs. Adams to Launceston.

Victorian Society Centenary.—The meeting agreed to ask Mr. Cartledge to represent this Society at these celebrations.

Medical Congress Exhibition.—The Secretary reported that the Secretary of the Exhibition had advised that

there was no space available, and therefore had asked Ramsay (Surgical) Ltd. if that company would allow us to make use of a section of its stand. A reply to this request was awaited.

General Meeting.—Members considered that the functions being arranged for the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Adams would take the place of a general meeting for November.

Matriculation Entrance.—Mr. Shirrefs drew attention to the fact that no announcement had been made for the date or standard to be adopted for the raising of the entrance to Pharmacy Apprenticeship.

The meeting decided that a letter be sent to the Pharmacy Board asking what decision has been reached on this matter.

Syllabus.—The introduction of a practical bookkeeping section into the syllabus was mentioned by Mr. Shirrefs, and the meeting agreed that this matter should be given further consideration by the Secretary.

The meeting closed at 7.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at Campbell Town, on Sunday, September 29, at 11 a.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. D. R. Crisp, G. S. Copeland, A. G. Gould, F. H. Cartledge, G. A. Calver, K. H. Jenkins, J. B. Warland Browne, E. H. Shield, A. Fennell, A. G. Crane and the Secretary.

A.P.P.M. Agreement.—The Chairman reported that Mr. Attiwill had attended a further meeting in Burnie during the past week and that a report would be coming forward shortly.

Restrictive Trade Bill.—The Secretary reported having attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the steps that were being taken in connection with the Bill now before Parliament.

Mr. Attiwill came to Hobart and discussed the matter with members of the Legislative Council.

Office-Bearers.—As the number of nominations received did not exceed the vacancies to be filled, an election was not necessary and the following officers were elected:

President: Mr. G. M. Fleming.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. G. Gould and G. S. Copeland.

Treasurer: Mr. K. H. Jenkins.

Secretary: Mr. D. W. Tapping.

Federal Delegate: Mr. D. R. Crisp.

Second Delegate: Mr. G. S. Copeland.

Auditors: Messrs. Bumford and Walter.

Mr. Copeland expressed appreciation of the work which Mr. Fleming had done as President, and pointed out that members in Tasmania did not fully appreciate the high esteem in which Mr. Fleming was held by Federal officers. He hoped that Mr. Fleming would be able to continue in this office for some time.

Mr. Fleming expressed appreciation of the long service of Mr. Jenkins as Treasurer, and mentioned the concern which Mr. Jenkins had expressed at the financial position of the Branch.

Functioning of S.B.C.—The Chairman said he felt that representatives should be appointed from the North for each Committee. Finance had always been available for members to attend S.B.C. meetings, and if urgent meetings were required arrangements should be made to hold them at Campbell Town. He felt that in this manner the S.B.C. could work as an efficient body.

Sub-Committees.—The following sub-committees were elected:—

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. C. A. Robertson, E. H. Shield and J. B. Warland Browne.

"Gilseal News": Messrs. A. G. Gould, G. A. Calver and G. M. Fleming.

Finance: Messrs. K. H. Jenkins and A. Fennell.

TASMANIA—Continued

Representative on State Advisory Committee for Pharmaceutical Education: Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.

Pricing Officers: Messrs. A. Fennell and G. A. Calver.

Pharmaceutical Association Liaison Representatives: Messrs. D. R. Crisp and L. W. Palfreyman.

State Executive Committee: President, Vice-President and Federal Delegate.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £43/3/1 were passed for payment.

Publicity.—The Chairman stated that he had asked Mr. Attiwill to arrange for supplements on pharmacy for local newspapers, which it was suggested would be advantageous to publish about the time of the Medical Congress in Tasmania.

Pricing Service.—The Chairman reported that the Pricing Officers' Conference considered that preference for the South Australian Price Lists was a local problem. The reprints of the Victorian List had been cancelled. New lists had been ordered from South Australia and would be available about the end of October.

Members considered that if expense in postage could be saved by not posting amendments each week, such amendments should be despatched on the decision of the Pricing Committee. If not of sufficient importance they could be held back for a week.

After discussing the financial loss on the Pricing Service to date and the estimated cost in subscribing to the South Australian List, on the motion of Mr. Copeland, seconded by Mr. Fennell, the meeting decided that the subscription for the Pricing Service for the ensuing year would be £10/10/-.

A circular explaining the reason for the subscription is to be sent to each member.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. for lunch and resumed at 1.30 p.m.

Federal Council Agenda.—Each item on the Federal Council agenda was discussed and our representatives advised thereon.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Frederick Henry Atherton, of 88 Charles street, Launceston.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria: Centenary.—A letter was received from the Victorian Society extending an invitation to representatives to attend the centenary celebrations.

As Mr. Crisp and Mr. Copeland would be in Victoria during this period they were appointed official representatives to attend these functions.

Merchandising.—Mr. Shield referred to several merchandising matters, including "Gilseal" Cellulose Tape and Labels.

Notice of Meetings.—Mr. Cartledge asked that longer notice of meetings be given, and this was agreed to.

Membership of S.B.C.—Mr. Cartledge tendered his resignation from the S.B.C. in favour of the appointment of Mr. N. G. Dineen.

Mr. Copland moved, seconded by Mr. Calver, that the resignation be not accepted.

The Chairman asked Mr. Cartledge to reconsider this matter and to continue as a member, to which he agreed.

Presidential Expenses.—Mr. Gould stated that consideration should be given to provide an amount for Presidential expenses, as he knew Mr. Fleming had incurred quite a considerable amount of expense because of his official position. It was agreed that further consideration should be given to this item.

Election.—The Chairman drew attention to the necessity for two members to be appointed each year for the Northern District instead of one and three as at present.

It was therefore decided that if not more than three nominations were received next year a ballot would be held for two members to be reappointed for two years and one for reappointment for one year.

The meeting closed at 4 p.m.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*The customer is not dependent
on us—we are dependent on him
—Martin Collins.*

Mr. J. G. Dodd has established a pharmacy at Finley.
Mr. A. T. Davy, previously of East Gosford, has purchased Mr. J. J. McDonagh's pharmacy at Hillston.

Mr. R. J. Allen has purchased the pharmacy at 157 Kelly street, Scone.

Mr. W. M. Barrett has opened a pharmacy in Milton street, Beresfield.

Mr. John H. Murray has opened a pharmacy at 370a Main road, Cardiff.

Mr. R. S. Davis has purchased Mrs. Haller's pharmacy at 351 Liverpool road, Ashfield.

Mr. Charles Skafte has opened a pharmacy at 85 Belmore road, Randwick.

Mr. R. P. Goodwin has purchased Mr. J. Robinson's pharmacy, Flinders street, Albion Park.

Mr. Harry Harper is now the proprietor of Cockerill's Pharmacy at Lismore.

Mr. D. Enright has disposed of his pharmacy at Urunga.

Mr. G. Murray previously at 131 Main street, West Wyalong, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. H. J. Knowles, formerly of Lane Cove.

Mr. E. C. Rippon will be opening a pharmacy at 225 Mona Vale road, St. Ives, in the near future.

Pharmacy Destroyed By Fire.—While she was absent from the premises, Mrs. Brownfield's pharmacy at Bonalbo was destroyed by fire.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results at the Oatlands meeting held on October 22, were as follows:—

Four Ball Best Ball Stableford

John Plunkett (9), Peter Blackall (20) 47 points, on count back from Os. Williams (12), Darryl Jackson (20).

"A" Grade: Warwick Rourke (6), 39 points.

"B" Grade: Bill Blade (16), 38 points.

"C" Grade: Neil Bridgefoot (27), 39 points.

Results of the F. P. J. Gray Memorial Trophy for the best six cards during the year: Brian Daly, 192; Alan Hughes, 191; Tom Hollingsworth, 183; Os. Williams, 180; Alan Cawood, 180.

"B" and "C" Grades: Alan Cawood, 180; Jim Halcrow, 177; John Young, 173; Bert Goldman, 169.

The next meeting will be the Christmas meeting, to be held at the Monash Country Club, on Thursday, December 5, 1957.

VALE WILLIAM COAD

Mr. William Coad died suddenly at his residence, 16 Warrane road, Willoughby, on October 18.

"Bill," as he was affectionately known to his many friends and associates, had completed 21 years of service with the New South Wales Branch of the Guild.

In the earlier days of Guild development, Mr. Coad did much organisational work and helped to introduce the products trade marked "Gilseal." Later he had the onerous task of developing the Guild Comprehensive Pricing Service. His work in producing the present form of Retail Price List occupied many hours of close attention to minutest detail.

Up to the time of his death Bill was engaged in the contacting of chemists in the metropolitan area to organise a closely integrated system of zoning.

Mrs. Coad pre-deceased her husband some years ago. He is survived by three sisters—Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Bray and Valerie.

LECTURE BY THE FIRST PFEIFFER SCHOLAR

The Lecture Hall in the Royal Empire Society Rooms was crowded to capacity on the night of October 22 (in fact 50 could not obtain admission) to hear Mr. Frank Bedford deliver an address on his research into business administration of pharmacies in the U.S.A. At the conclusion of the address he was accorded vigorous and sustained applause.

Opening his talk, Mr. Bedford told his audience that he had first visited seven colleges to ascertain the training given to pharmacists in America. Pharmacy administration was a synonym for commercial pharmacy. "Let us be good merchandisers, it is ridiculous to send people out into business without commercial training," he said.

Pharmacy students require training in economics. An economist had written "The world gets up and works part of the day, it has pleasure for a smaller part of the day and it goes to bed—how, why?"

Problems affecting pharmacy in the U.S. were: (1) supermarkets; (2) the mail order firms; (3) the discount houses.

Supermarkets need considerable population in order to operate successfully. Coupled with mail order firms were the door-to-door sellers. At the discount houses people purchased goods at a reduction. A script could be obtained for half price. The discount houses marketed only goods with velocity of turnover.

Supermarkets also needed to work longer hours and they must have facilities for the parking of cars.

How do we combat this? Put your merchandise out so the customers can see and handle it, was the answer.

After one hour, Mr. Smith, the chairman, asked for questions.

Mr. J. Finn: "What is the incidence of sales of Chemist Only lines in America?"

Mr. Bedford: "There are none. It is unlawful to deny stocks of merchandising to a reseller."

Mr. Fairfax: "How far can you go in not stocking the slower lines? What is the effect on the customer if he can get the slow line elsewhere?"

Mr. Bedford said it must be individually decided which lines are so slow that they should not be stocked.

Questions continued for one hour, when nearly 200 persons adjourned to the drawing room for supper.

PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES

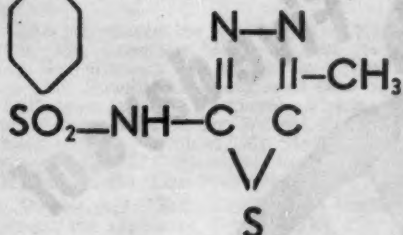
Diplomas and prizes were presented to recent pharmacy graduates at a dignified ceremony held in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on October 21, commencing at 8 p.m.

Diplomas were presented to the diplomates by emeritus Professor S. H. Roberts, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney.

The McCrory Medal for Dispensing was presented by Mr. K. H. Powell, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

The D.H.A. prize was handed to the winner by Mr. Wallace, Secretary of D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., and the Kodak Prizes were presented by Mr. Mitchell, of Kodak (Asia) Pty. Ltd.

Opening proceedings, Mr. Powell caused a laugh by saying to the assemblage: "We are embarrassed by your presence here" (heartly laughter). Mr. Powell was referring to the fact that the hall was filled to capacity,



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Advantages:

- 1 Especially active against B. coli infections of the urinary tract.
- 2 Very low dosage 0.1G. to 0.2G. four-hourly.
- 3 High solubility: 98% at pH of 7.
- 4 Crystalluria unknown: acetylation 5-10%.
- 5 Rapid absorption: one to two hours.
- 6 Rapid excretion: mostly in four hours, completely in twelve.

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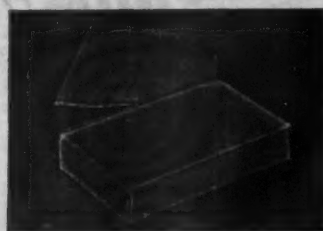
- 7 High urinary concentration: not less than 20 mg. per 100 c.c.
- 8 Low blood concentration: 8 mg. per c.c.
- 9 Toxic side effects very rare.

Indications:

Acute cystitis. Acute pyelitis; pyelonephritis; pyelitis of pregnancy. Urinary tract infections in children. Chronic B. coli urinary tract infections. Neurogenic bladder.

Dosage:

0.1-0.2G. Urolucosil 5 to 6 times daily.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

many persons standing. He added: "The tremendous attendance tonight is a token of respect to Professor Roberts. The numbers attending far exceeded our expectations."

He then introduced the personages on stage: Professor Roberts, Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board; Mr. Mitchell, of Kodak, and Mr. Wallace, of D.H.A. Mr. Powell also mentioned that in the body of the hall were seated Professor Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Dr. Wright, Associate Professor in Pharmacy; Mr. Thomas, Mr. Read and Miss Large, Examiners; also Mr. Plunkett, Society Treasurer, and Mr. Winterton, the Vice-President.

Mr. Powell said: "Before calling on Professor Roberts to present the diplomas, I will make a few comments myself. I point out that all the successful candidates are obligated firstly to their parents, then to their master pharmacists, and thirdly to the members of the teaching staff at the University, who, by unremitting efforts, have instilled into graduates the true meaning of pharmacy and the knowledge to successfully complete their examinations. The number of students at the University has now reached staggering proportions, and to repeat lectures five times over in the one day is unfair to the staff. I trust this position will not continue for very much longer. The policy of the University and also the policy of the Government is to introduce the new full-time course as soon as possible, but this is contingent upon ways and means and time."

Mr. Powell then called on the Vice-Chancellor to address those assembled and also to present to graduates their registration certificates.

Professor Roberts said: "Your President mentioned it was very hard on the lecturing staff. We are short-numbered and short of equipment, and most of the staff are in that position. I feel humble when I meet people who have done a course. It is a great pleasure to be here to present the diplomas. It gives me great pleasure to see anybody finish with the University and launch in the tide of life."

Today the pharmacist occupies a key role in the establishment of better health standards. Sydney has complete confidence in the pharmacists.

The University has trained pharmacists in New South Wales for fifty years. The responsibility for registration rests with the Pharmacy Board, under the Pharmacy Act.

Our difficulties have increased enormously. In 1939 there were 132 students; in 1957 there were 788. We coped with the ex-service men and women. We didn't turn one away, and we had 11,000 students. After 1961 we will be hard hit. The increased birth rate and immigration will vastly increase the enrolment. I expect an enrolment of 16,000 before I finish my assignment. The subjects in pharmacy are increasing in complexity. The subjects taught today bear no relation to those of a generation ago.

During the last few years there have been many discussions on pharmacy; we must keep up with the standards abroad. In November, 1954, we decided that an improved course was necessary and adopted the recommendation of the Professorial Board that a three-year full-time course should be implemented, ending in a degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. But that is linked with the need for large sums of money. The University could not proceed with the pharmacy course because of buildings. We are now erecting a new chemistry building, and in the Lent term in 1958, pharmacy will take over existing part of the old chemistry building as the pharmacy laboratory.

To handle the three year full-time course the Department will need to have more staff—thirty additional lecturers. There are chemicals, materials, new equipment needed, to a total of £100,000 minimum. We still have a long way to go to finality. I say this, there are

different points of view. I feel we need to assess the whole position of pharmacy training in view of new developments. All are in accord on one principle, the need to raise the status of pharmacy as a profession even higher than it is now. It will need a lot of discussion, and we may require a different yardstick of value in Australia. When we have made up our minds we must make a forceful approach to the Government and to outside firms to provide the money.

I would give a word of advice to you men and women getting your diplomas tonight. The future reputation of the University is in your hands. You belong to an honourable profession and I am pleased to note your code of ethics, set out in three sections. I like the high note of idealism in which its terms are couched. I see nothing but hope for the diplomates going out tonight. I wish you the best of professional success. (Applause.)

Professor Roberts then presented diplomas to:

Robyn Baird, Irene Baldock, Thomas Barry, John Betros, Gerry Braude, Kenneth Carlton, Antony Carroll, Maxwell Cattle, William Chapman, Bede Cummins, Joseph Dimarco, Paul Farrent, Wendy Fuller, Charles Grimwood, Terence Hagley, Audrey Hansen, John Harper, Peter Hislop, Brian Howard, Sheila Howard, Richard Hughes, David Jollow, Stanley Kerr, Elizabeth Lavington, Nicholas Lucas, Nancy McConville, James McCutcheon, Edward Marlow, Maxwell Miller, Russell Miller, John Mood, Martin O'Donnell, Trevor Patrick, Jeanette Payten, Ian Robertson, James Sefton, Margaret Smyth, Ronald Solomon, Frederick Taylor, John Thompson, Neil Turk, Marilyn Tymmons, Rosemary Unicomb, Warren Waudby, Gordon White, Gregory Yum, John Fraser, Shirley Gleeson, David Varley, Graham Brunner, Patricia Howard, Marie Alt, Francis Batri, Alexander Fikar, Roman Potocki, Ian Brown, John Cahill, Elizabeth Glastonbury, Gerald Holder, Colleen Nader, Audrey Palmer.

McCrorry Medal and Other Prizes

The President, Mr. Powell, then presented the McCrorry Medal to the prize winner, Mr. Mueller.

The John McCrorry Medal for dispensing is awarded to the candidate who passes the Final Examination at the first attempt, and who obtains a pass percentage of 75 per cent. or more in practical pharmacy.

Mr. Powell then called on Mr. Wallace to present the D.H.A. prizes, which had been shared between Mr. Holder and Mr. Mueller. In a few well chosen words Mr. Wallace congratulated the winners and presented them with books to the value of £12/10/- each. (Applause.)

Mr. Powell then called on Mr. Mitchell, who presented the Kodak prizes to Miss Paviour and Miss Meyer.

Mr. Mitchell said: "I have presented prizes throughout Australia, but this is a first time there has been a draw. Please accept my own personal congratulations on your success." (Applause.)

Mr. Powell then concluded proceedings by thanking Professor Roberts for attending and addressing the assemblage and presenting the diplomas.

CHEMIST BOWLING CARNIVAL Queensland Wins D.H.A. Cup in Sydney

From the time the tourists arrived by A.N.A. plane on October 13, to the Hampton Court Hotel to open a surprise parcel, to the time when the "Kurana" took off from Mascot on October 20, there was not a dull moment in the 1957 Chemist Bowling Carnival.

Queensland pharmacist bowlers may have robbed N.S.W. chemists of the D.H.A. Cup, but they did donate a new word to the language of the bowling fraternity on their October tour. On bowling greens everywhere you may expect from now on to hear the native word "Ungor" shouted whenever a lucky shot is recorded. Loosely translated this intriguing word may take on several meanings. It could mean something unwanted, but most often is deemed a term of bewildered wonderment. The story goes that the word "Ungor" was first heard in New Guinea when a prominent politician dur-

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

ing the latter part of the war promised the natives many amenities such as fibro houses. Whereupon the bewildered natives shouted "Ungor." On being promised a jeep to each family, more cries of "Ungor" were heard. Free rations "Ungor" until hills and valleys rang with the magic word. Never had the political gent ever had such an exuberant reception, and said so to the head native as he was being conducted to his car through a particularly messy and muddy cow pasture. The meaning of the word dawned on him as the head man said concernedly, "Be very careful, Dr. Political Bossman, not to step in the 'Ungor' which seems to abound around here." So it is to this day. The word was heard in its fullest meaning when with his last bowl, President Lou Hall, at North Sydney, scattered bowls far and wide to score from a seemingly impossible position. "Ungor," they cried—and meant it!

Never before has such a happy time been enjoyed by both the touring party under President Lou Hall, and the Association of Chemist Bowlers (N.S.W.), led by popular President Keith Jordan.

Responsible for the success of the trip, from the Queensland angle, were the Q.B.C. Tour Committee (President Lou Hall, Vice-Presidents Gerald Nolan and

Dr. Horace Waters, Secretary Ron Ward, Manager Viv Barnett, Selectors Alec Bell and Eric Roush).

Queensland personnel were Viv Barnett, Alec Bell, George Cain, Percy Carvosso, Jim Chapman, Pat Coffey, Leo Dunn, Tom Fitzsimmons, Jim Gillies, Lou Hall, Dr. Keith Hill, Bert Howe, Bill Lenehan, Bill Martin, Eric McWalters, Bob Newman, Gerry Nolan, Eric Roush, George Stephens, Bert Thorsen, Bill Vance, Col Waldron, Ron Ward, Laurie Wilson, Arthur Wright and Ernie Wagner.

Ladies present were Mesdames Barnett, Billies, Hall, Hill, Newman, Nolan, Ward and Wilson.

Every compliment must be paid to the A.B.C. (N.S.W.) office-bearers (President Keith Jordan, Past Foundation President Reg. Hawkins, Vice-Presidents Bern Larkin, Bob Crawford and Horrie Gilbert, Hon. Sec. Norm Berry, Hon. Treasurer Bill Anderson, Committee, Cec Hart, Tom Redmond, Dick McCaughey, Vince Phillips, Keith Thomas, Arthur Jones. Selection Committee, Reg Hawkins, Bern Larkin, Vince Phillips).

A pleasing aspect of the trip was the presence by special invitation of a rink of Victorian pharmacists headed by John Garvin. So enthusiastic are the Southerners that already can be visualised in the not too distant future a triangular test series between the three Eastern Australian States.

Briefly, the official programme ran to clockwork pre-



N.S.W. and Queensland Chemists (with wives) at Katoomba Bowling Green, Friday, October 18, 1957.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

cision as follows, due to the mighty efforts of Dick McCaughey and the good fellows who gave up their time and their cars.

Sunday, October 13: 6.15 p.m. cars call; 6.30 p.m., reception, Glen Ascham, Darling Point (and what a reception—everybody was there).

Monday, October 14: 10.15 a.m., cars call; 12 noon, lunch, Hunters Hill B.C.; 1.30 p.m., social match.

Tuesday, October 15: 11 a.m., cars call. A visit to the new M.L.C. Building. 12 noon, lunch, North Sydney B.C. 1.30 p.m., First Test, Q. v N.S.W. (N.S.W. wins by narrow margin of 4 points) 6.30 p.m., Warner-Hudnut party at American National Club. (Thanks again, Bill Howard.)

Wednesday, October 16: 11 a.m., cars call. 12 noon, lunch, Chatswood B.C. 1.30 p.m., Second Test, Q. 101 d. N.S.W. 97.

Thursday, October 17: 11 a.m., cars call. 12 noon, lunch, Coogee B.C. 1.30 p.m., Third Test, Q. 100 d. N.S.W. 69. 6.15 p.m., high tea, Coogee B.C. 7.30 p.m., social evening and presentation of trophies, Coogee B.C. (and what a night!).

Friday, October 18: 8.15 a.m., cars call. 11.30 a.m., civic reception at Katoomba B.C. 12.15 p.m., lunch, Katoomba B.C. 1.30 p.m., social match, Katoomba B.C. (a truly lovely day).

Interest until the very last was maintained by a new system of points worked out by Keith (Thomas table) Thomas. A rink win was worth 1 point, and a win on the daily aggregate a further 2 points. On the final day an additional 4 points was awarded for the overall aggregate win. Thus Queensland on the first test scored 2 to N.S.W. 4. The second test reversed the position, making the total 6 all. The third test gave Queensland 3 rink wins, equalling 3 points, plus 2 for the daily aggregate, plus 4 for the total aggregate, making Queensland 15 to N.S.W. 7, and so for the very first time taking home the coveted D.H.A. Cup to the Northern State.

The N.S.W. boys vow vengeance and already have gone into training, and on to diet to regain the cup in July, 1958, when it is planned to pay a return visit to Brisbane.

Sergeant-at-Arms Viv (Manager) Barnett had a busy time each afternoon tea break fining his charges for various misdemeanours, including Bill Martin for starting a whispering campaign (he had pharyngitis); Pat Coffey for failing to pray sufficiently to prevent a shower of rain falling at North Sydney; Laurie Wilson and Ernie Wagner for cracking the jackpot (£16 each) at a host club. Each day the fines were collected and will be devoted to some very worthy cause no doubt. Eric (Jester) Roush capped the proceedings each day with his hilarious stories of his venerable Uncle Harry of Ungor Station up Guluguba way.

The highlight of the trip was the presentation in a delightfully humorous speech of the D.H.A. Cup by Mr. Alan Benson, of Drug Houses of Australia, to President Lou Hall. Trophies for the highest winning margins of the day were presented by Past President R. (N.S.W.) B. A. Hilton Richardson, in his inimitable manner. The stage presentation in the delightful Coogee club house was ably compered by Alan Collinson (Harbord), who introduced much comedy into the evening. The star turns were provided by Brian Bradley (TV artist) and two very shapely hula dancers.

Although ostensibly the main object of the tour is to play for the D.H.A. Cup, there is much more to it than that. To meet old friends again—to make new ones—to strengthen the bonds of friendship—to have a few drinks—to swap a few stories—under ideal conditions—all go to make this particular time "the week of all weeks" to remain in one's memory for all time. Professional men who work hard need such relaxation, and playing bowls under such ideal conditions is one sure way of restoring one's mental equilibrium. So until

next year, when we all meet again in sunny Brisbane, let's charge our glasses and drink to another memorable week in 1958!

ZONE MEETING AT TAMWORTH

Members of the North and North-West Pharmacists' Association met at Tamworth in the upstairs lounge of the Central Hotel on October 13, at 11 a.m. There were present Messrs. R. H. Davies (Quirindi), Cyril Cahill (Tamworth), A. J. Cohen (Tamworth), D. B. Cameron (Boggabri), D. J. Coote (Barraba), R. M. Cameron (Boggabri), F. J. Masters (Gunnedah), P. Dennis (Gunnedah), V. Steer (Tamworth), R. F. Burke (Tamworth), S. Ben-deich (Narrabri), W. J. O'Brien (Tamworth), W. R. Mallam (Armidale), L. Dale (Manilla), D. Fry Tamworth, W. J. Sutton (Murrumbidgee), W. N. Gillies (Tamworth), C. Hayne (Tamworth), R. N. Hall (Tamworth), K. Stanton (Barraba).

In the absence of the Zone President, Mr. Schaeffer, Mr. Ron Davies, of Quirindi, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Davies declared the meeting open and welcomed the visitors from Sydney: Messrs. L. W. Smith (Guild), A. F. Winterton (Society) and A. E. Conolly (Secretary). It was decided to discuss local affairs first.

Freights List.—Mr. Davies said a new list was being printed.

Mr. Cahill referred to 2d. and 3d. on fly sprays. It was not proposed to add freight to aerosols, which were not big sellers. With Kan-Kill at 9/11 freight would bring it over 10/-.

Mr. Smith: "I would like to hear a full, frank and free discussion on freights on Veterinary lines. There is no mention of it in the Veterinary Price List. Omission of a direction regarding freight is a weakness. I am looking for suggestions. There should be a panel. This list does not include freight. Freight must become a local matter."

Mr. Davies: "In some towns firms have depots. Welcox, Mofflin, I.C.I., D.H.A., they charge a small amount of freight, only 1/- on a gallon tin."

Mr. Cohen: "The man out on his own would have his freight per lb. worked out."

Mr. Cameron: "The man would be charged ton rates. Say he would be supplied from Moree. We draw from Narrabri. The representative adopts a districts price."

Mr. Smith: "Is there any formula?"

Mr. Hall: "You can't put freight on sheep drenches, only on the smaller things."

Mr. Davies: "In Quirindi there is no freight. There is a D.H.A. depot."

Mr. Fry: "Here in Tamworth we add freight when we draw from a depot to be up with those who don't."

Mr. Smith: "Freight additions then are a local matter?"

Mr. Davies: "Put freight on the light items which are not sold by stock and station agents."

Mr. Cameron: "There are a lot of Vet. reps. out, they look after their own lines."

Mr. Cahill: "The Bio Co. will now have a depot in the area, but they are agreeable to the addition of some charge. Drenches are going out of pharmacy; the big wool firms are coming in."

Mr. Davies: "Any suggestions on freight list?"

Mr. Cameron: "Twopence is too much on small lines."

Mr. Cahill: "C.O. lines are okay. It is foolish to put freight on open sellers."

It was decided to delete from the local freight list Hudnut's Home Perms and Fly Sprays.

Mr. Hall: "What about Martins? I understand they have a range."

Mr. Smith: "They have not got the range or the stock."

Mr. Hallam: "Armidale, Inverell, Uralla and Guyra are the only towns not charging freight."

Election of Zone President.—Mr. B. Schaeffer was re-elected.

Election of Zone Secretary.—Mr. Neville Hall was re-elected.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Fry: "20 per cent. on dated lines is too little. It is too small on biological and vaccine preparations, which are slow sellers also. You want a higher mark-up on Sulphamezathine I.C.I."

It was decided to approach Bio for an increase to 33½ per cent. on sales on dated lines.

Mr. Hall: "Bio gives 50 per cent. on dog and cat lines, but not on the others."

It was decided that Mr. Hall should write to the State Branch Committee about the matter.

Mr. Hall: "I.C.I. want you to sell Sulphamezathine for less than 20 per cent." (Mr. Hall to write to the State Branch Committee about this matter.)

Zone Member: "Are we getting freight on colour films?"

Mr. Hall: "Freight list says all films."

Mr. Davies: "What about freight on the bottles for mixtures?"

Mr. Fry: "One penny."

Voice: "I have never heard of a 1d."

Mr. Cahill: "I move we add 1d. to all bottles, including tablet containers."

The Chairman then called on Mr. Winterton to address the meeting.

Accidental Poisoning

"You have all heard of our campaign to prevent accidental poisonings. Now it comes out to you people. We have material which we can put in the paper. We had a local trade fair in the Neutral Bay area which was very successful."

Mr. Winterton then explained the set-up and lay-out for the Society exhibit at the trade fair. "All that material is available to you if you want it," he said. "Generally, the campaign has gone over well."

"Continuing on poisons, the Poisons Act has been held by a Magistrate to be invalid in his opinion, but the police have lodged an appeal, and they say they are sure of winning. You still have to write orders for items which have been left under the D.D. Act, e.g., Codeine preparations. All the barbiturates have gone over to the restricted drug section of the Poisons List. Be sure they are labelled 'To be used by the patient only and strictly as prescribed.'"

Lecture Service

"We have been taping lectures on tape suitable for replaying on the Technicorda machine. If you want the tapes we can send them up to you."

Digest

"I would like to hear your opinion on the Society's Digest."

Mr. Cameron: "Have they been sent out? I have never seen one."

Mr. Masters also said he had never seen a Digest.

Keele Cream—Pictures in the Press

"You will have read the barrister's opinion regarding these Keele Cream ads. The Society considers publishing your picture in the press is unethical conduct."

Educational Matters

"At the University they have been working under bad conditions for some time. A laboratory takes 60, and as there are over 300 students, it must be used six times. The State Government granted £500,000 to the University with the proviso that more room should be made for pharmacy. As a transfer is made to the new Chemistry School, pharmacy will get more room in the old chemistry building. We will have the use of a good deal of space there. The University will spend £40,000 on it, leaving £24,000 for provision of the necessary equipment in the laboratories such as balances, autoclaves, etc."

"It looks as if we must get some money from our own profession and also from the pharmaceutical firms."

Shortly you will receive an appeal letter from us regarding this £24,000, and the firms will be written to as well.

"I would like you to keep this in mind when you receive our letter. In the past members of the Society have never been asked to contribute any money towards the University; this is the first time that members will have been requested to assist the institution which placed them in a position to practice as pharmaceutical chemists. That is all I have to say."

Mr. Fry: "Under the Poisons Act, are Phenobarb still restricted to 6 months."

Answer: "No."

Mr. Winterton: "New Mendaco tablets. The new stock is not labelled poison, they contain stramonium and ephedrine. The responsibility is on the retailer to label them poison."

At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Smith took the rostrum.

Heinz Baby Foods

Mr. Smith briefly traced the genesis and vicissitudes of the dispute with the Heinz Co. regarding Baby Foods.

A Zone Member: "I would like to know the feeling of the Zone on it. We should support the Guild. What we make out of Heinz Baby Food is nothing."

Moved that this Zone Conference support the Guild in its fight against Heinz.—Carried unanimously.

Pensioners

Mr. Smith continued: "One instance where the Guild must take strong action is in the dispensing for pensioners. Ten per cent. of the population are pensioners—one million persons. When the scheme came in we stood out for compounding—that compounding must be part of the scheme.

"A case for improvement in the terms for dispensing was put to the Minister on June 20. We then set out what we asked for.

"There will be a meeting of the Standing Committee in Sydney on October 21."

Mr. Conolly then gave details of the work of the Bureau.

Mr. Smith continued regarding pharmaceutical benefits. In relation to breaches of the Act, he had supplied material to form a small booklet which could include a section on dispensing tolerances.

"Don't think you won't receive attention for breaches," he said.

Mr. Cameron: "What do they do?"

Mr. Smith: "A Crimes Act charge can be a very serious matter. The Government agreed to charge offenders under the National Health Act in future for offences which are not very serious. Soon you will receive a brochure setting out the offences which are being committed."

Mr. Hall: "With channelling, is the doctor also responsible?"

Mr. Smith: "No."

At this point Mr. Smith dealt with dispensing tolerances, giving details of the tests and analyses made.

Mr. Sutton: "When we send claims in to the Repatriation Department, they send back an acknowledgment, but the Pharmaceutical Benefits people do not do this."

Mr. Mallam: "You should send in your scripts by certified mail. If you send them by certified mail you will get back an acknowledgment slip."

Mr. Fry: "Is there anything new on the Shop Assistants Union? Anything fresh about compulsory unionism?"

Mr. Conolly said the matter had been referred to the High Court, but nothing had eventuated since.

A Zone Member: "I usually receive the P.B. amendment sheets on the 3rd or 4th of the month, but in the sheets it says they operate from the first of the month.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

I would like this matter taken up with the Health Department."—(Matter to be taken up with the P.B. people.)

Mr. Mallam then said it was his very great pleasure to move a vote of thanks to the Sydney visitors. All had enjoyed their discussion, and the meeting had been a notable one. All would go away fortified with what they had heard in an informative and genuine way.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Winterton briefly responded, and the meeting came to a close.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on October 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. C. Simpson (Chairman), Professor S. E. Wright, Messrs. E. Dempster, K. Cartwright, G. Harman, K. E. Thomas and L. W. Smith.

National Service Act Amendment.—Legal advice was to be sought in this matter.

Inspector's Reports.—Legal proceedings were authorised to be taken in one case in which a pharmacist left his shop in charge of an unregistered person.

Applications For Registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Ian Metcalfe Brown, John Michael Cahill, Elizabeth Ann Glas-tonbury, Gerald Michael Holder, David Robert John Kennedy, Colleen Anne Nader, Robin Jill Nicholls, Geoffrey James O'Hearn, Audrey Merle Palmer (nee Warden), Graham Trigg and Patrick Tyrell.

(b) By Restoration: Ronald Edmondson Young.

(c) By Reciprocal Agreement: John Evans Maine (from South Australia); John Gordon Dodd (from Victoria); Ronald George Stevenson (from Victoria); Marie Evelyn Ansell (Mrs.) (from Victoria); Stephen Chirwin (from Great Britain); William Thomas Graham (from Great Britain) and Trefor Owen Roberts (from Great Britain).

Applications For Consideration.—The applications of William E. Glass (from Alberta, Canada) and P. A. Katay (from Hungary) were referred to sub-committee for report.

Report of Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists.—Paul T. Horn (Hungary). This application was to be referred to the University. The usual letter of authority was approved for issue.

Victor Vatna (China). This application was refused.

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: P. F. J. Causer (to New Zealand); Ralph C. McKee (to New Zealand); Robert Francis Marshall (to New Zealand); Beverley Margaret Felton (to Ontario, Canada); Selwyn Lewis Shineberg (to Great Britain); Louis William De Ville (to Queensland); Maxamilian D. Reefman (to Queensland); Richard E. See (to New Zealand).

Leaving Certificates Accepted: 3.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised three new indentures, six transfers and three cancellations.

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been reported since the last meeting, viz.: Chloral Hydrate and Potassium Bromine, 1; Carbital, 1; Barbiturate, 1; Strychnine, 2.

Presentation of Certificates of Registration.—The Board noted that this function would be held on October 21.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 1, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (Chairman), E. G. Hall, S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent, A. F. Winterton and J. F. Plunkett.

Mr Powell said he had recently visited Councillor Townley, who was ill.

Guide to Professional Conduct.—After discussion, it was decided to print the Guide and to present to each graduate a copy of the Guide with his registration certificate.

It was resolved to keep the type standing in order that it might be used for printing the Guide together with the Articles of Association when reprinted in consolidated form.

Accidental Poisoning of Children.—Mr. Powell said a letter had been written to the Minister for Health, pointing out that Kerosene and Pesticides accounted for over 71 per cent. of the accidental poisoning of children of tender years.

It was resolved to write to the oil companies who merchandise Kerosene pointing out the potential danger of this product to small children and requesting the assistance of the companies in educating the public in the matter.

Mr. Powell said that on September 27 he saw the display arranged by the Neutral Bay-Cremorne Pharmacists' Association in conjunction with the local trade fair. The display, which dealt with accidental poisoning, was very good, and the Committee had done an excellent job.

Congratulations were conveyed to Mr. Winterton and Mr. Fegent for their part in organising the exhibits.

A Councillor said that there was no provision in the Poisons Act to compel the manufacturer to place the word "poison" on the label of a product containing a poison.

Poisons Information Bureau.—Mr. Powell said that a letter had been written to a number of Poison Bureaux in the United States seeking information as to the general conduct of the Bureau and also the method of finance.

Report of Inspection of Old Chemistry Building.—Mr. Powell said that in company with Mr. Winterton and the Secretary he had inspected the old Chemistry Building at the University to ascertain the space available. Quite a lot of space was to be available, but there was considerable work to be done. £4000 was to be spent by the University in converting the laboratories for use by pharmacy students.

Pharmaceutical Education.—It was decided to place this item on next month's agenda.

Pharmacy School: Equipping of Laboratories: Proposed "Call."—The draft of a proposed letter to Society members was discussed, together with factual information provided by Dr. Wright. Ultimately it was decided that the material presented should be redrafted, consolidated and sent out to members.

Country Visits.—Mr. Powell said he would attend the meeting to be held at Tamworth on October 13.

Regarding the recent meeting at Lismore, Mr. Powell said that a list of the substances remaining under control as dangerous drugs had been requested. This matter had been referred to a Councillor, who was preparing a suitable list.

1957 Lecture Series.—Mr. Powell said that about 67 persons attended the lecture by Dr. Clifton Walker. He had presented a series of reports, six in all, and these could be used for the Digest.

Regarding the three lectures to follow on October 28 and November 4 and 11, Mr. Parkinson had slides and films for projection and Mr. Ritchie would project 2 in. x 2 in. slides.

It was decided to make suitable arrangements with



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

the Stawell Hall for the projection of the slides and provision of the blackboard.

Mr. Powell said that at the Lismore meeting Mr. Frith had complimented the Society on the provision of tape recordings for play-back in country zones.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—Mr. Powell said that the certificates would be presented by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Roberts. All arrangements had been made for the function.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams' Itinerary in N.S.W.—Mr. Powell said that Mr. Adams had requested that he be excused from formal functions in all States except Victoria.

It was considered that the dinner which the Society had arranged was not a strictly formal function.

Dr. Wright referred to the visit to the University, which he considered should not be classed as formal.

Mr. Powell said he would speak to Mr. Adams when he saw him in Melbourne.

Representation of Society at Centenary Meeting of the Victorian Society.—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Read, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the President and his wife represent the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. at the Centenary Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Dr. Wright referred to a form of illuminated address to be presented to the Victorian Society. To be enquired into.

Digest.—Mr. Fegent said that the Digest was in the hands of the printer.

First Year Apprentices Examination.—Mr. Hall said he had about 30 papers still to correct.

Report of Meeting of A.P.F. Revision Committee.—Dr. Wright said that a successful meeting had eventuated on September 16. He was preparing a report of proceedings.

The meeting agreed with South Australia that no addendum to the A.P.F. should be brought out.

Pharmaceutico-Veterinary Liaison Committee.—Mr. Powell said that the two Executives would meet on October 3.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Adelaide, August, 1958.—Consideration deferred until next meeting.

Correspondence.—Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, re Centenary of the Society. Enquiring if the N.S.W. Society will be represented. Enclosing Bulletin containing details of the Centenary functions. It was decided to advise that the Society would be represented in accordance with the resolution already passed earlier in the meeting.

Department of Technical Education, Sydney, re classes offered in the School of General Studies, Sydney Technical College, for students apprenticed to pharmacy.

Minister for Health, Sydney, re accidental poisoning. Advising this matter will be referred to the Poisons Advisory Committee.

To Kindergarten Union of N.S.W., drawing attention to survey of accidental poisoning carried out by Dr. John Beveridge, Royal Alexandra Hospital.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, drawing attention to Mr. F. W. Adams' request that no formal engagements be arranged for him in the States outside Victoria. Also advising that Mr. Adams will no doubt wish to meet senior executives and members in this State. Further enquiries to be made from Mr. Kent.

Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of N.S.W., advising it is being proposed that women pharmaceutical chemists of N.S.W. wear a badge with "Registered Chemist" printed on same. Desires to know if this proposal meets with the approval of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. It was decided to support the project, but to suggest that the wording should read "Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist."

New Members Elected.—Lyle Davey, Cammeray; Joseph Dimarco, Liverpool; Nicholas Michael Lucas, Rosebery; Robin Jill Nicholls, Wollongong; Martin O'Donnell, Dulwich Hill; Ronald Colman Solomon, Vaucluse, and Graham Trigg, Cremorne.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Peter Alexander Hilslop, Hoxton Park.

Associate Members.—Anthony George Confos, Graham Charles Gard, Miss Tamara Satrapinsky.

General.—A Councillor said that regarding Keele Cream, P.D.L. would be sending in a barrister's opinion for publication, regarding the liability of chemists who consented to their photo appearing in the press together with an advertisement for Keele Cream.

Mr. Fegent said that the Neutral Bay-Cremorne Pharmacists' Association was most appreciative of the Society's assistance in the arranging of the display at the trade fair.

Mr. Read presented a letter from the Australian Newspaper Accreditation Bureau advising that its members should not accept advertisements for Smok Nots.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. A. Cartwright, J. N. Young, P. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. E. Thomas.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Smith said that accompanied by Mr. Feller, he went to Mascot on the morning of October 8, and met Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross upon their return from U.S.A.

Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.—The report of the meeting held on September 25, had been circulated.

Profit Margin on Mendaco.—Mr. Jordan said this had been now fixed at 50 per cent. by agreement with the Guild.

Theraderm.—The price structure was 100/- wholesale, to sell at 12/6 retail.

Resurin Tablets.—Mr. Jordan said the margin had been restored, 44/8, retail at 7/3—55 per cent., plus bonuses.

Profit Margin on Lactose.—It was decided to discuss the question of the profit margins.

"Gilseal" Tape.—Mr. Jordan said he had received a sample roll which lasted a week. Mr. Pinerua queried the length of the roll. The Secretary said that a Guild-member considered that the price per dozen of 10/6 should apply to individual rolls. The one dozen came in the one outer. It was pointed out that tins cost 2/- each.

Akta-Vite.—Concerning a proposed drive on Akta-Vite, this matter was referred to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee for discussion.

Fair Renting of Room 513.—It was decided not to appear to contest the application for fair renting of this room.

Luncheon: Ald. the Hon. E. C. O'Dea, M.L.C.—It was decided that Messrs. Smith, Pinerua and Conolly should attend the luncheon on October 17, at the Town Hall.

Lecture by the Pfeiffer Scholar, Mr. F. H. Bedford.—Mr. Smith said he had written a paragraph for the Bulletin.

Metropolitan Zones.—Mr. Young said he would attend the inaugural meeting of the Redfern-Darlinghurst area on November 5, in the Board Room of the Hotel Sydney, at 8 p.m.

New Members Elected.—Ronald James Allen, Scone; William Morrison Barrett, Beresfield; Allan Thomas Davy, Hillston; John Gordon Dodd, Finley; Mrs. Edna D. Hayward, Urunga; John Henderson Murray, Cardiff; Mr. Wilfred Parkinson and Mrs. Daphne Joy Parkinson, Lane Cove.

Reinstatements.—Raymond Sidney Davis, Ashfield; Charles Skaffe, Randwick, and Roy Patrick Goodwin, Albion Park.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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WITH
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM



SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. C. S. Widdicombe has appointed Mr. L. R. Kerr as manager of his branch pharmacy, Croydon.

Mr. J. T. Leaman is now manager of U.F.S. Dispensary, Cheltenham.

Mrs. M. Paul has succeeded Mr. A. Bendel at U.F.S. Dispensary, St. Kilda.

Miss J. Sanderson has returned from Queensland, and is now on the staff of B. Lloyd & Co., Geelong.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Whiffin have purchased the pharmacy of Mr. H. M. Samuel at 270 Como Parade, Parkdale.

Mr. J. K. Barrow has accepted a position as manager of Miss M. J. Dear's Pharmacy, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Mr. A. T. Galvin has returned from his trip abroad, and is now in charge of his pharmacy in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Messrs. S. and V. Gandolfo have appointed Mr. V. Doquille as manager of the pharmacy they have purchased at Brighton.

Mr. G. H. Grimes, Chapel Street, Prahran, has appointed Mr. J. J. Galb as manager of his dispensary.

Mr. H. Schneider is now manager of Mr. A. Krantz's pharmacy at St. Kilda.

Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Valma Mary, younger daughter of Mrs. C. L. and the late C. L. Adamson, of Kilmore, to Ian Lennard, only child of Mrs. L. W. and the late L. W. Dent, of Fairfield.

The engagement is announced of Shirley McAllister, of Deniliquin, N.S.W., to Rolfe Mann, of Sea Lake, Victoria. Congratulations. Miss McAllister qualified in Melbourne and has just returned from two years in Britain.

Mr. J. N. Blyth, with his wife and three young children, Jennifer 18 months, Joy five and Robin three, left Melbourne on September 2 to return to his work with the Australian Aborigines Mission in North-West Australia. It will take 14 days for them to cover the 2,200 miles to Leonora, which is 160 miles north-east of Kalgoorlie. They are travelling in a four-berth caravan, towed by a wartime army "blitz" truck. "The Herald," in an article dealing with the trip, stated that Mr. Blyth will have to be a doctor, dentist, preacher and handyman to all he meets. Mr. Blyth is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, having passed the Victorian Final Examination in 1953.

WEDDINGS

The marriage of Miss Margaret Roberts and Mr. Don Matthews took place at Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, Scotch College, on October 5. Both the bride and bridegroom are pharmacists who graduated together in 1955. The bride's attendants were Miss Shirley Harrison and Miss Heather Roberts. The bridegroom had two pharmacists as his attendants, Mr. Wes Moritz and Mr. Geoff Hood.

The Rev. Alec Fraser will officiate at Littlejohn Memorial Chapel at Scotch College on November 20, for

the marriage of Patricia Ann, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKay, of Geelong, with Ian George, only son of Melbourne chemist, Mr. G. S. Milne and Mrs. Milne, of Toorak. Patricia will have Ian's sister, Alison, as bridesmaid, and Ian will have Gordon Hinrichsen, a final year dental student, as best man. The young couple are both pharmaceutical chemists and will leave Melbourne on the "Orsova" for an overseas trip on November 22. They will be absent for about 18 months, during which time they plan to tour Britain and the Continent.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS, OCTOBER LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Adams, Miss N. G.	Mr. J. Patterson, Warrnambool
Barry, Mr. R. W.	Mr. C. F. Johnson, Ripponlea
Benporath, Mr. L.	Mr. R. Eymmer, Thornbury
Broome, Miss J.	Mr. L. D. Holstock, Montmorency
Carson, Mr. E.	Mr. G. W. Hines, Maldon
Corbett, Mrs.	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn, Brighton
Davies, Mr. H. E.	Mr. B. Halperin, Elsternwick
Digby, Mr. J. W.	Mr. J. C. Boyd, Ringwood
Douglas, Mr. R.	Mr. B. C. Robinson, Morwell
Evans, Miss E.	Mr. E. W. Waters, Kerang
Everett, C. D.	Mr. A. H. Thom, Warragul
Fischer, F.	Mr. J. W. R. Findlay, Sale
Fleming, J. L.	Mr. A. A. Cooper, Cobden
Frydman, J.	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn, M. Brighton
Horsley, Mrs.	Mr. F. W. Thomas, Albury, N.S.W.
Howell, Mr. L. T.	Mr. R. Wilson, Kingsville
John, R. E. P.	Mr. R. Frazer, Altona
Kerr, Mr. L. R.	Mr. R. Dolan, Clunes
Laird, Mr. J.	Miss R. C. Rogers, E. Malvern
Messenger, Mr. W.	Mr. A. J. Ford, Fitzroy
Mohr, Mrs. G.	Mr. H. E. F. Harvie, Hawthorn
Mohr, Mrs. M. McC.	Wallis & Son, Toorak
Morris, Mrs. E. E.	D. C. Tait & Co., Melbourne
Morrison, Miss I.	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn, M. Brighton
McNamara, Mr. F. T.	Mr. G. W. Hines, Maldon
Rutherford, Mr. D. McC.	Mr. D. R. Coates, Hastings
Thompson, Miss I.	Mr. C. S. Widdicombe, Croydon
Vanner, Mr. D. F.	Mr. D. Williams, Pascoe Vale
Wallace, Mr. B.	Mr. A. F. P. Gallagher, East Preston
Westlake, Mr. A. G.	Mr. B. Donald, Geelong
Zacharin, Miss B.	Mr. J. R. Sheridan, Birchip
	Mr. J. E. Mahony, Belgrave
	Mr. J. N. Longden, Kaniva
	Ludbrook's Pharmacy, Horsham
	Mr. S. G. Robson, Hamilton
	Mr. B. N. Smith, Castlemaine
	Mr. G. E. Cohen, Darebin
	Mr. J. Pollock, Alexandra
	Cumming's Pharmacy, Footscray
	Miss E. Rose, Yallourn
	Mr. R. Mercer, Corryong
	Mr. J. A. Pratt, Clayton
	Mr. A. Miller, Prahran
	Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fairbairn, Brighton

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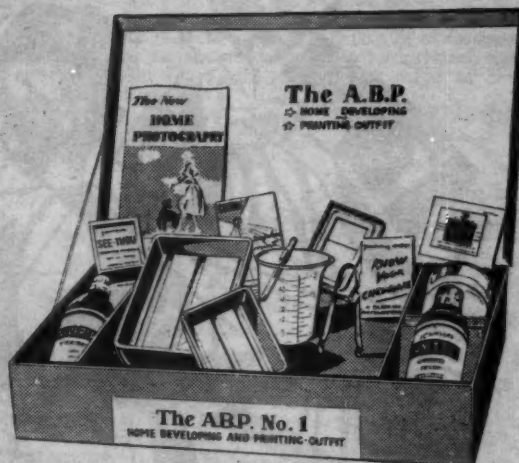
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VICTORIA—Continued

Business Changes

Messrs. W. R. Langford and D. W. Critchley have entered into a partnership. They have purchased Mr. B. J. Wallace's pharmacy in Albert Street, Moe. Mr. Langford will remain at the George Street pharmacy, and Mr. Critchley will be in charge of the pharmacy in Albert Street, Moe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Whiffin have entered into a partnership and have purchased Mr. H. S. Samuel's pharmacy at Como Parade, Parkdale.

Mr. K. K. C. Cuthbert has notified change of address of his pharmacy from 593 to 641 Gilbert Road, West Preston.

Mr. E. D. Goosey has opened a pharmacy at 139 Parker's Road, Parkdale.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mrs. E. Rabinov, from Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe, 127 Hampton Street, Hampton.

Mr. J. Barrow, from Mr. I. R. E. Clarke, 355 Inkerman Road, East St. Kilda.

Messrs. S. and V. Gandolfo, from Mr. A. K. Harris, 313 New Street, Brighton.

Mrs. D. M. O'Donoghue (nee McDonald), from Mrs. R. G. Stevenson, 360 Bay Road, Cheltenham.

Mr. R. C. Harding, from Miss L. A. Allan, 131 Sydney Road, Coburg.

Mr. D. B. Boyall, from Mr. K. W. Coventry, Dorset Road, Boronia.

OBITUARY

Frank Victor Corbett

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frank Victor Corbett at his home, East Brighton, on July 1. Mr. Corbett, who qualified in 1919, took over Usher's Pharmacy in Bellair Street, Kensington, some 20 years ago, and was greatly respected in the district. An obituary notice in the local newspaper, "The Northern Advertiser," states that at heart he was a humanist who performed many acts of practical charity in a quiet and unassuming way and was always a friend of the needy and the under-privileged.

Mr. Corbett is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

TRANQUILLISING DRUGS

Ataractic Substances Controlled as Specified Drugs

The following Proclamation was published in the Victoria Government Gazette dated October 9, 1957:—

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, etc., etc., etc.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section thirty-eight of the Poisons Act 1928, as amended by the Poisons Act 1930 and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, do by this my Proclamation add to paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 the name of the following substances or preparations, namely:—

1. Ataractic Substances, including:—

(i) Phenothiazine derivatives such as Chlorpromazine, Largactil, Thorazine, Megaphen, Promazine, Sparine, Mepazine, Pacatal;

(ii) Benzilic Acid derivatives such as Benactyzine, Karmazine, Cevanol, Nutinal, Suavital, Caftron, Lucidil;

(iii) 1:3-propane diol derivatives such as Meproamate, Equanil, Miltown, Mepavlon, Placitate;

(iv) Benzhydrol derivatives such as Azacyclonol, Frenquel;

(v) Piperazine derivatives such as Hydroxyzine, Atarax;

(vi) Methylpentynol, Oblivon, Somnesin, Dormison, Atempol, Insomnol.

2. Rauwolfia and its active principles and all preparations, admixtures and solutions of Rauwolfia or its active principles.

And declare that Division 2 of Part III of the Poisons Act 1928 shall apply to the substances or preparations so added as such Division applies to the substances or preparations already included in the said paragraph (2).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of Victoria aforesaid at Melbourne this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven, and in the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

(L.S.)

E. F. HERRING.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. P. CAMERON,

Minister of Health.

God Save the Queen!

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on October 9, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President), in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Assistant to the Registrar).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

From the Police Department, asking for the services of a member of the Board to deliver a lecture to the Detective Training School on the Poisons Act and Dangerous Drugs Regulations. An offer from Mr. Braithwaite to undertake this duty was accepted.

To a number of chemists, drawing attention to minor discrepancies reported by the Inspectors and seeking assurances that these would be remedied.

To the Medical Board, forwarding files concerning the visit of the Inspectors to the premises of a qualified person.

To a country correspondent, advising that Royal Jelly was not classified as a poison and did not come within the jurisdiction of the Board.

To the Health Department, forwarding a report concerning a proposal that containers of all poisons should carry an antidote label.

From the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, advising that applicants applying for Certificates of Identity should be informed that they should carry their Victorian Final Examination Certificates for submission to the Board if they desired to be registered. Reply that this requirement would be emphasised.

To Mr. N. C. Manning, expressing sympathy in a recent bereavement.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was dealt with:—

Applications for Registration.—Maria Willman, Maria Cochineas, Joyce Marion Hitchen, Peter Moran, Brian William Murray, Evelyn Jean Rayner, Hugh Ross Shannon (Final Exam. Vic.); William Humble Lawson (Pharm. Board, N.S.W.); George Leslie Brown (Pharm. Society of Great Britain).

Restoration of Names to Register.—Margaret Frances Doyle, Ronald Whiting Manning, Ewan William Morris.

Erasure of Names from Register.—Harold Morrison Jones (deceased 12/9/57), Herbert William Manning (deceased 15/9/57).

VICTORIA—Continued

Managers and Relievers Notified.—52.
Business Changes Notified.—1.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—1.
Certificates of Identity Issued.—8.
Opium Permits Issued.—6.
Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.
Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—2.
Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.—4.
Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.—8.
Police Reports re Poisonings.—Arsenic—1, fatal. Barbiturate—1, fatal.

November Examinations.—Arrangements for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for November were discussed and the tentative timetable submitted was approved. It was resolved that the Oral Examinations for the Final be held on November 11 and 12.

A considerable number of applications was received from students who had not completed apprenticeships, or had not reached the age of 21 years. In accordance with a previous resolution of the Board, it was agreed that those who had completed the Intermediate Examination should be permitted to enter for the Final Examination. Applications from several students who were carrying single subjects at the Intermediate Examination, but were otherwise qualified to enter, were also approved.

Applications from those who had not completed the Intermediate and were ineligible either because apprenticeship was not complete, or had not reached the age of 21 years, were not granted.

It was resolved after discussion that in future applications of such for the Final Examination would not be received unless the persons concerned had fully passed the Intermediate Examination.

Registration Fee 1957-58.—A letter was received from the Secretary, Department of Health, intimating that the Minister had approved of the Board's recommendation that the fee for renewal of registration payable in December, 1957, be fixed at £3/3/-.

Medical Act—Proposed Amendments.—The President reported that the Minister of Health had been requested to receive a deputation from the Board concerning the urgency of amendments to the Medical Act submitted earlier.

Visit of Mr. F. W. Adams.—It was agreed that a special meeting of the Board be held on October 29, during the visit to Melbourne of Mr. F. W. Adams and that an invitation be extended to Mr. Adams to be present. It was further agreed that members of the Board would entertain Mr. Adams privately at luncheon after the meeting.

Enquiries.—Following consideration of reports received it was resolved that two pharmaceutical chemists be summoned to appear before the Board to show cause why their names should not be removed from the Register. It was further resolved that another chemist be required to attend for the purpose of giving such explanations as the Board might require concerning a report received by the Board.

Kerosene.—The President reported that arrangements were in hand for calling a conference of representatives of the Department of Health, the Board and the distributors, concerning a suggestion that labelling and packaging safeguards should be adopted for kerosene, in an attempt to minimise the alarming number of poisonings of children from this substance.

Amending Pharmacy Regulations.—A draft of proposed amendments of the Pharmacy Regulations received from the Health Department was considered. These were in accordance with the recommendations made by the Board and were approved.

Presentation of Final Examination Certificates.—Arrangements for the presentation of Final Examination Certificates at the Ceremony in the Wilson Hall,

organised by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as part of the Centenary celebrations, were discussed. The President reported that he had agreed that the presentations be made on behalf of the Board by Mr. F. W. Adams, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Registrar said that the Council of the Society had expressed its appreciation of the President's gesture.

Qualified Supervision.—A communication was received from a country chemist suggesting that the Board should establish a pool of relieving chemists to control wages and direct relievers to positions where emergency existed. After consideration of this suggestion the Board directed that a communication be sent pointing out that such action was outside of the Board's jurisdiction.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed an overdraft of £331/7/3. Accounts totalling £1,405/13/3 were passed for payment.

Draft Poisons Act.—Mr. McGibbony tabled a draft Poisons Act which he had prepared. It was resolved that consideration be given to this after members had had an opportunity of perusing it.

Supply of Drugs at Hospitals.—Further consideration was given by the Board to reports from an Inspector concerning irregularities in the supply of Specified Drugs at a country hospital. It was agreed that representatives of the Board should visit the country town concerned and explain in detail the requirements of the Regulations.

Prosecutions.—After consideration of a report by Inspector Plummer, disclosing serious failure of a chemist to keep records of receipts and disposals of Dangerous Drugs, the Board directed that legal proceedings be directed against the chemist.

Weights and Measures Act.—Mr. Callister submitted comments on proposed Regulations under the Commonwealth Weights and Measures Act, which had been submitted to the Board. Mr. Baird and he had examined the draft Regulations and agreed with the recommendations presented. It was agreed that the comments of Messrs. Callister and Baird be transmitted to the Department of Health.

The meeting then terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on October 2, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (Vice-President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill (Public Relations Secretariat) attended for part of the meeting.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

From the Lord Mayor's Metropolitan Hospital Fund, re annual appeal. Resolved that a donation of £10/10/- be forwarded.

To Mr. F. W. Adams, Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, advising him of his election as an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

From the Dean, expressing appreciation of services rendered by Miss Janice Reader as demonstrator in Pharmaceutics. The Secretary said a letter of thanks had been sent to Miss Reader for these services and to the Children's Hospital, conveying thanks for releasing Miss Reader to undertake these duties.

New Release

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**backed by intensive National Advertising in
AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S WEEKLY**



**Packed for customer convenience in the
PLASTIC DROPPER-BOTTLE**



Providing 50% profit margin

**Wholesale price 46/- a dozen, retail price 5/9 each, and
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Optone Eye Drops are produced under modern and hygienic conditions. They are, in fact, the most modern and efficient eye drops ever produced. Display the counter unit and let your customers see this new and elegant product.



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Bex display material is available on request.

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FOR CUTS, ABRASIONS, CHILBLAINS, BLISTERS, INSECT BITES, SKIN IRRITATIONS, ETC.

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VICTORIA—Continued

To Mr. G. G. Jewkes, conveying the good wishes of the Council on his retirement from the position of Director of Pharmaceutical Services.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding copies of recent monthly bulletins.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Chemists' Golfers' Club, conveying the thanks of the Council for the action taken in cancelling the fixture arranged for October 30, which would have clashed with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new College.

To Mrs. F. V. Corbett, expressing sympathy in the death of her husband.

New Full Members Elected.—John William Arrott Dartnell, William Humble Lawson, Joan Mary Miller, Peter Moran, Richard James Watson, Mrs. Maria Willmann.

Transferred from Apprentice Membership to Full Membership.—Robin Dean Briggs, Maria E. Cochineas, Joyce Marion Hitchen, Mrs. Enid Noel Oscar.

Apprentice Members.—Patricia Frances Anchen, Allan Marcus Field, Alan Hillier, Allan Raymond Trathen.

Election of Fellow.—A report had been received from the Dean of the College that Mrs. M. Kirby (nee Barfield) had qualified by examination for Fellow of the Society.—Mrs. Kirby was unanimously elected a Fellow (by examination).

Centenary.—Mrs. Crawford submitted a report of a meeting of the Social Committee, held on September 24, when definite arrangements for various functions associated with the Centenary were discussed.

Mr. Long submitted a report on a meeting of the Centenary Committee.

The Chairman said that details of all the meetings and functions had now been sent to the members.

The reports were received and adopted.

The New College.—The Society's architect, Mr. Gordon Murphy, was present at the meeting by invitation, and at the request of the President submitted a report outlining the various steps which had been taken on behalf of the Council to obtain approval of the plans for the new College. He said that the plans had been submitted to the Board of Works in July, but approval had not yet been given. It was known that the Board of Works had sent the plans to the Melbourne City Council, and enquiries which had been made indicated that delay in granting approval was due to examination of the plans in relation to the provision of off-the-street parking. Fresh plans had been submitted, showing provision for parking of a substantial number of cars on the College site. He intimated that these would be favourably considered and that the decision would be communicated to the Council at an early date.

The Council thanked Mr. Murphy for attending the meeting and for the services he had rendered.

Congratulatory Message from Dr. Adrien Albert.—The Chairman announced that a telegram had just been received from Dr. Adrien Albert, Canberra. It read: "Congratulations upon today's Centenary. Best wishes for the coming year."

The Chairman said it was precisely 100 years ago to the date that the first general meeting of members of the Society was held. Dr. Albert had remembered this and had very graciously sent this telegram.

It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to Dr. Albert for his message.

Presentation by Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association.—Mr. S. Shenker, President; Miss J. Gourlay Secretary; and Miss Judith Manning, Hon. Treasurer, of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, attended the meeting at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of making a presentation and were welcomed by the Chairman.

Miss Manning said that on behalf of the Association she had much pleasure in handing to the Chairman a

cheque for £750 for the War Memorial Building Fund. This represented the proceeds of the Pharmacy Ball, organised by the students in July last.

The Chairman, accepting the gift, said that £750 was a large sum of money. It was, however, the interest of the students and the motive which prompted the gift that the Council valued. Even if the amount was much less than this, it would have been received with the same appreciation. The Council and the Society were very conscious of the help of the students in many directions, and all of the members would join with him in saying "Thank you." He asked that the thanks and appreciation of the Council be carried back to their fellow students by the representatives who were present. (Applause.)



Miss J. Manning, Mr. S. Shenker, Mr. F. W. Johnson (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Miss J. Gourlay. Mr. Johnson is shown receiving a cheque, representing the proceeds of the Pharmacy Ball, as a donation to the College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund.

Mr. Baird, Hon. Treasurer, said that it was one of the pleasures of the year to welcome the students at a Council meeting to receive from them donations to the Building Fund. The Council was deeply appreciative of their interest. He wished to say also how deeply the Council appreciated the work the students were doing in connection with the organisation of the Centenary Ball in October. He was sure that with the enthusiasm with which the work was done, this function would be a real success.

Mr. Taylor said it was gratifying to the Council that year after year enthusiastic students came forward to make these presentations. It was wonderful that they were prepared to devote what spare time they had from studies to organise very successfully a large function, and as a result make a handsome contribution to the Building Fund. The students knew that they had the goodwill of pharmacy, and from the interest they were now taking in their own organisation he believed they would become worthy citizens and worthy chemists.

Presidential Jewel.—The Chairman said that following the acceptance of the offer of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. to present to the Council a presidential jewel and chain of office, a design for the jewel had been submitted and approved.

The jewel would be a replica of the Council's crest. Each year a new link would be added to the chain with the name of the President for that year engraved thereon.

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VICTORIA—Continued

The Chairman said that arrangements for presentation of the jewel at the Centenary Commemoration Meeting of Members on October 29 had been approved.

Congratulations to Vice-President.—Mr. Long said that their President would be returning in a few days after his trip to the U.S.A. Mr. Johnson, the Vice-President, had carried out his duties with marked efficiency during the absence of the President and the thanks of the members of the Council were due to him. He thought they should take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Johnson on the manner with which he had filled the position and also on being the occupant of the Presidential Chair on such a significant date. (Applause.)

Mr. Johnson said he sincerely appreciated the expressions of the members. It was an honour for him to deputise for the President, and he trusted that the affairs of the Society had been conducted properly during Mr. Scott's absence.

The meeting then terminated.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 396th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on October 16, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. N. C. Cossar, C. C. Fewtrell, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:—

To Mr. Maxwell E. Dunn, Solicitor, stating the Directors were pleased to learn of his appointment by the Chief Justice as a member of the Statutory Committee of the Law Institute of Victoria and conveying congratulations on his appointment.

A letter of sympathy, accompanied by offer of advice, had been forwarded to the widow of a former member.

From a member, asking for quotation for whole of life assurance. Enquiry referred to the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd., with request that the information be forwarded by mail in accordance with the member's enquiry.

To a country member, quoting premium rates for £1,000 General Public Risk (Premises) Insurance, based on wages totals ranging from £3,000 per annum to £10,000 per annum. The member later included the premium for £1,000 cover with his P.D.L. renewal.

From Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., advising that the remittances forwarded by members who were taking out General Public Risk (Premises) Insurance were being checked, so that any who might have overlooked their right to deduct 6/- premium for the Bicycle (Third Party) insurance would receive a refund.

A copy of "N.S.W. Guild Service Bulletin" of October 5 was tabled, and attention was drawn to a warning paragraph published at the request of the N.S.W. Branch dealing with Keele Cream advertisements and the possible liability of chemists who were associated with this advertising.

The Queensland Branch drew attention to the positions of a member who had not received approval from the Commonwealth Health Department to dispense under the National Health Scheme. In the course of discussion the Chairman said the Guild was the negotiating body handling details of N.H.S. Dispensing with the Commonwealth Health Department and he thought some enquiries should be made through the Guild. If these enquiries showed that the member had suffered an injustice, P.D.L. would certainly assist, as a matter of principle, in having any injustice righted.

From the South Australian Branch Secretary, forwarding letter addressed to him by a member of the Branch who had been charged with what the member described as "a purely technical breach" of the National Health Act. A fine with costs was imposed. The member had asked that the circumstances be placed before the Directors with an enquiry whether they would be willing to help with his legal expenses. After discussion, it was resolved that the South Australian Branch Secretary be asked to obtain further information from the member which would show the details of the charges brought against him, and also obtain a brief report of the court proceedings. On receipt of this information, the Directors would be able to give further consideration to the application.

From the South Australian Branch Secretary, advising that the personnel of the South Australian Local Board for the ensuing year would comprise Messrs. D. Finlayson (Chairman), A. G. Lean and J. E. Suck. Mr. Finlayson would continue as the Branch Representative on the Federal Council of P.D.L.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Joseph Barrow, East St. Kilda; David W. Critchley, Moe; Franz Fischer, Surrey Hills; Edward D. Gooley, Parkdale; Roland S. Ley, Mentone; Mrs. J. E. Whiffin, Parkdale; Miss Nina L. Gibson, Hobart; and Miss Evelyn M. Hurst, Lenah Valley, Tasmania.

Journal Report.—Some items of business dealt with at the October meeting of the Committee of Management of the Journal were referred to briefly by Mr. Cossar.

Legal Advice.—Enquiries were received dealing with (a) income tax deductions and (b) terms of a lease tendered for signature, and the solicitor's advice was conveyed to the members concerned.

Claims.—A claim reported some months ago had now been settled. In another case just reported, the claimant was prepared to accept reimbursement of medical and travelling expenses, and a settlement on this basis was being arranged.

Annual Report.—A draft of the Annual Report for the year 1956-57 was reviewed in detail, and endorsed subject to the inclusion of some minor alterations.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £4,970/19/10. Accounts totalling £3,239/7/1 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.25 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne on October 1, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. K. L. C. Davies, F. H. Bedford, W. D. Crowley, W. R. Iliffe, A. K. Lloyd, F. L. Flint, A. Rigg, M. J. Miles, S. M. Adams, W. J. Langtry, J. J. Cocking, C. M. Waters, I. A. Silverwood, H. C. B. Henshall, J. K. Gosstray, J. Garvin, J. F. Oaten, K. G. Attiwill (by invitation) and the Assoc. Secretary.

Notice of Motion: A. Blake.—As Mr. Blake was not present it was decided to carry forward this matter for the next meeting.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society expressing the thanks of the Council for the publicity given to the Society's Centenary in "Gilseal News."

A letter from H.B.A. was received in which the Association advised that no change in the present policy regarding agencies would be contemplated without prior discussion with the Guild.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Pricing Committee Report.—The Pricing Committee report was presented and adopted, subject to the following:

Pricing Committee Chairman.—A letter of resignation from Mr. Keith was read by the Secretary. Mr. Iliffe moved that the resignation be accepted with great regret; seconded by Mr. Davies, and carried.

Mr. Iliffe nominated Mr. Bedford as Chairman, and received the support of Mr. Gosstray as seconder. As this was the only nomination, Mr. Bedford was declared elected.

"Nyal" Prices.—Mr. Crowley reported that after he had approached Nyal's representative, the company had agreed to print its price lists in the form of the Guild Drug Trade Price List for inclusion in this Price List.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Iliffe reported as follows:

Optone.—The wholesale price of Optone had been adjusted after representations to the company concerned.

Biocitrin Tabs.—These were being delivered by Andrews Laboratories in strict rotation of orders received.

Colgates.—This company was not sending goods which had not been ordered. Complaints had arisen because some goods were sold months before delivery and the purchaser may have forgotten they were ordered.

Tafon.—The company advised that it was not possible to supply this line through the wholesalers and still give chemists a 50 per cent. mark-up.

"Theraderm."—This line will be confined to chemists only.

"Tek."—Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. is actively checking prices and will be pleased to receive any information concerning price cutting.

Nicholas Parcel.—The change in the Nicholas parcel is being discussed by A.P.A.D.

Lodge Committee Report.—Mr. Iliffe reported on the visit of the Executive to Stawell to organise the pool system in the town.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. D. M. O'Donoghue, Cheltenham; Messrs. I. A. Bray, Bentleigh; W. L. Pike, Camberwell; H. A. Malcolm, Kensington; E. D. Gooey, Parkdale; J. Barrow, East St. Kilda; W. H. Lawson, Glenroy.

Branches Recorded.—Mr. G. E. LePlastrier, Rainbow; Mr. A. H. Mansell, 216a Glenferrie road, Glenferrie; Mrs. D. Rabinov, Hampton.

District Reports

District No. 19: Outdoor Liaison Officer.—The question of the Guild employing such an officer was referred to the Executive.

District No. 5: Price Cutting.—Mr. Bedford agreed to prepare an article on this subject for "Gilseal News," and to attend a meeting of District No. 5 to address members on the effect of price cutting.

Cup Day.—It was decided that Cup Day, November 5, be a full day holiday with a roster operating.

Show Day.—It was decided that delegates should report to the next meeting whether their districts consider that Show Day next year should be a half day or full day holiday with roster.

Honorary Member.—Mr. A. K. Lloyd was elected an honorary member for the current year on the motion of Mr. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Davies.

November S.B.C.—It was decided that the next meeting of the S.B.C. be held on November 12, as the first Tuesday of the month is Cup Day.

The meeting closed at 12.45 a.m.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 6407.

Mr. T. Harries has left Mackay and is now engaged at the F.S.D. Dispensary, Roma.

Congratulations to the chemists of Mackay who, early in November, will be opening the Mackay After Hours Pharmacy. This is a venture on a co-operative basis, and good wishes are extended to them for every success in the service they will be providing, whereby dispensing will be undertaken after the normal hours of trading.

Mr. J. Frey is establishing a Taringa pharmacy at Moggill road, Taringa.

Mr. W. Kerrisk is opening his pharmacy at King street, Caboolture.

The City Hall Pharmacy, Albert street, Brisbane, is being opened by Mr. and Mrs. I. Brusasco, Ph.C's.

Good wishes for every success are extended to the new master pharmacists.

ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of interest in pharmaceutical circles announced during the month include those of—

Mr. John Wrench, of Gaythorne, whose fiancée is Miss Winifred R. Robertson, of Warwick.

Mr. Keith J. Morris, of New Farm, who announced his engagement to Miss Carmel R. Hoffman, of Hamilton; and

Of double interest, is the engagement of two pharmacists—Miss Ryl Bennett, of Auchenflower, whose fiancé is Mr. Peter Pierce, of Armidale.

Congratulations and good wishes for the future!

DISCUSSION GROUP

The bi-monthly meeting of the Discussion Group was held at Drysdale Chambers, on October 16, when over thirty attended.

The guest speaker at this meeting was Dr. Kurt Aaron, M.D., M.R.C.P., who spoke on "The Pathological Physiology and Pharmacology of Heart Failure." Dr. Aaron's talk was most interesting and was greatly appreciated by those who were present.

A pleasant evening concluded with the serving of supper.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

A capacity audience attended the 78th Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, which was held at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on September 19.

On this occasion the guest speaker was Professor W. V. Macfarlane, Professor of Physiology, University of Queensland, who spoke on "An Intracellular View of Drug Action."

Professor Macfarlane's address was greatly appreciated by the large audience, and a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. L. A. Stevens was carried by acclamation.

An interesting evening concluded with the serving of supper in the Society's rooms.

GOLF

The Queensland Chemists' Golf Club played its October meeting at the Keperra Links on October 6. The results were as follows:

"A" Grade—Mr. M. Lee.

"B" Grade—Mr. G. Bradfield.

4 Ball Stableford—Mr. M. Fox and Mr. A. Dowling.

Associates—Miss N. Adams.

Putting—Mr. K. Bate.

The final outing for 1957 will be played at Oxley on December 1, and the main events will be the Queensland Chemist Golf Shield, the Kenneth Mitchell Cups and the Stewart Greig trophy for Associates. All club members are requested to attend and make the final day an outstanding success.

A date to remember! Friday evening, November 29—social evening at Virginia Golf Links.

Interstate Visit by Members of Queensland Chemists' Bowling Club.—A party of twenty-five members and nine ladies travelled to Sydney to enjoy bowls against members of the N.S.W. Chemists' Club in Sydney from October 13 to 19.

Queensland Visitors to Victoria this month in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, include Mr. J. S. D. Mellick, who will represent the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and Mr. W. A. Lenehan, representing the Queensland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Guild.

Guild Representatives from this State who attended the annual meeting of the Guild Federal Council in Melbourne at the end of October were Mr. W. E. Martin, of Southport, and Mr. C. A. Nichol, of Brisbane.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS: PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Following the annual meeting of the Society in September, the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year took place at the October meeting of the Council.

On vacating the chair, the retiring President, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, thanked the members of the Council for their loyal support during another busy year of Society activity. He said he had enjoyed his work on behalf of the Society over the past five years, but now wished to retire from the office of President.

Election of President: On nominations being called for the position of President, Mr. L. A. Stevens was duly elected.

Mr. Stevens was educated in Brisbane and Hobart and served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. I. Robertson, of Gympie. He qualified at the Pharmacy Board's Final Examination in 1944, after which he undertook relieving position for several years. He then accepted management of Mr. J. J. Delahunty's Wharf street pharmacy, a position he occupied for eight years. For the past three years he has been connected with Stones Corner Day and Night Pharmacy.

Mr. Stevens has been a member of the Council since 1952, during which time he has taken a keen interest in pharmaceutical education matters and meetings of the Discussion Group.

We wish for him a happy and successful term of office as President of the Society.

Vice-President: The new Vice-President of the Society is Mr. G. R. Wells, of Wells Pharmacy, Adelaide street, Brisbane.

Mr. Wells attended the Brisbane Grammar School and



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QUEENSLAND—Continued

was apprenticed to the late Mr. Thomas Gaydon, of Childers. He qualified from the Queensland College of Pharmacy in 1932, and in the following year he opened a pharmacy at Tweed Heads. In 1940 he sold the pharmacy and joined the 2/25th Aust. Infantry Battalion, serving in the Middle East and New Guinea. On completion of war service, Mr. Wells, in conjunction with Mr. E. J. Belford, established Wells Pharmacy in Adelaide street, Brisbane, the pharmacy which they conduct today.

Mr. Wells has been a member of the Council for the past three years. He is also keenly interested in R.S.L. and Brisbane Rotary Club activities.

Mr. J. E. McCaskie was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer of the Society—a position he has held for the past twelve months.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on October 10, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Messrs. L. A. Stevens, I. M. Young, B. Page, G. Wells, J. E. McCaskie, J. S. D. Mellick, Miss G. Elliot and the Secretary.

Election of Officers For Ensuing Year.—The retiring President, Mr. Martin, vacated the chair and asked the Secretary to call for nominations for the position of President.

Election of President.—Mr. Mellick said he had pleasure in nominating Mr. Stevens; seconded by Mr. McCaskie. There being no other nomination, Mr. Stevens was duly elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

On taking the chair, Mr. Stevens thanked the members of the Council for the honour they had paid him. He hoped his term of office as President would prove beneficial and of success.

Vice-President.—Mr. Mellick said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Wells for the position of Vice-President; seconded by Mr. Page. There being no further nomination, Mr. Wells was duly elected Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Wells thanked the Council for the confidence they had placed in him in appointing him Vice-President, and he assured the members that he would do his very best.

Hon. Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Mellick, Mr. McCaskie was duly nominated. There being no further nomination, Mr. McCaskie was duly appointed Hon. Treasurer.

Correspondence.—To Mr. J. R. Simpson, inviting him to be Society "key" member for Warwick. Reply stating he would be happy to act in this capacity.

To Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, advising that Mr. J. S. D. Mellick will be pleased to represent this Society at the centenary celebrations of the Victorian Society, and enquiring if he would be good enough to reserve accommodation for Mr. Mellick. Reply advising that accommodation had been reserved for Mr. Mellick at Menzies Hotel.

To Dr. Kurt Aaron, finalising arrangements for the Discussion Group meeting on October 16.

From Ethical Manufacturers' Association, with regard to the preparation and distribution of ethical samples. Stating that this matter will be referred to members at

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Mellick said a meeting of the Liaison Committee was planned for October 9. Unfortunately, as only three were present, it resolved into an informal discussion concerning Pharmaceutical Education and approach to the new Minister for Health and Home Affairs, following the successful interview the Presidents of the Society and the Guild had had early in September.

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Sandgate, Brisbane. Sandgate 2324.
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

Christmas Social Function.—Mr. Young reported that arrangements had been finalised for the Christmas social function to be held at Mt. Coot-tha on Tuesday, December 3.

Fellowship Course.—Mr. Mellick said Mr. Young had been in touch with him as the new editor of the Bulletin, and he proposed devoting one whole issue to setting out the facts of the Fellowship Course, which had now been agreed to. When this was available, he suggested that copies should be sent to all State Societies. He also urged that the State Societies be included on the Bulletin mailing list and that a copy be sent to the Editor of the Journal.

Mr. Mellick said anyone wishing to undertake the Fellowship Course must register with the Society, so that the Council would know who would be enrolling for the course.

Consideration was then given to the proposed conditions of the Fellowship Course as drawn up by the Education Sub-Committee on October 1.

Mr. Wells said all the facts and provisions had been very well prepared by Mr. Mellick and other members of the Sub-Committee.

After discussion, it was agreed that the provisions as enumerated in the report be accepted. It was also agreed that a copy be sent to Professor Webster, with the advice that any applicants wishing to undertake the course, on enrolling as miscellaneous students at the University will, at the same time, receive confirmation of membership of this Society.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on October 3, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. W. A. Lenehan (President), Messrs. C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. W. Huxham, A. B. Chater, H. Darrouzet, A. Bell, A. M. McFarlane, A. W. Eberhardt, R. M. Ward, J. J. Delahunty and the Secretary.

Welcome to Visitor.—The President said he was very pleased to welcome Mr. H. J. Ling, of Cairns, who was the Chairman of the Far Northern Zone of the Guild. He assured Mr. Ling that they were very pleased to have him with them at the meeting, and he trusted that he would consider himself as a member of the State Branch Committee for the evening.

Dispensing Fees.—The President said by this date all members would have received the new scale of dispensing fees, which were instituted at the last meeting.

Mr. Lenehan said they had met on several nights and had worked very hard, with the result that most of the tablets had been repriced, and all members had now received a copy of the new prices. There were a few anomalies, but these would be ironed out as they went along.

Mr. Chater said he would like recorded in the minutes the thanks and appreciation of the Committee to the staff for the way they set to in the preparation and distribution of the pricing material. It was a colossal job, and everything went very smoothly.

Mr. Nichol said he had much pleasure in endorsing Mr. Chater's remarks. The motion was carried.

"Gilseal" Combine Dressings.—Mr. Delahunty reported that arising out of the minutes of the Trade and Commerce Conference report at last month's meeting, he now tabled a sample of the "Gilseal" Combine Dressing. This contained 100 per cent. pure cotton of the highest grade, and provided the chemist with a better profit margin.

Parke, Davis Vitamin Month.—Mr. Darrouzet suggested that the Vitamin Month presented by Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. be held in the summer time for Queensland. If this was done the Vitamin B group products could be featured.

Mr. Martin said whilst agreeing with Mr. Darrouzet that the Vitamin B group could be well featured in the summer time, he thought it advisable to write to the Merchandising Manager, Mr. Ross, to ascertain from him if he could enquire of Mr. Townley concerning the broadcasting for Parke, Davis within the coming months. At the same time a recommendation could be made that Parke, Davis be requested to give Vitamin B group proprietaries a boost during the Queensland summer months. He moved accordingly. The motion was seconded by Mr. Darrouzet and carried.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. W. J. Kerrisk, Caboolture, and J. G. Frey, Taringa.

Branch Recorded.—Mr. A. B. Gainford, East Mt. Gravatt.

Correspondence.—To Mr. K. G. Attiwill (1) Endorsing Mr. Dallimore's suggestion for the publication of a Guild booklet. Stating this Branch proposed bringing a similar suggestion forward. Also submitting several suggestions for inclusion in the booklet. (2) Re Medicine Danger to Children Campaign, advising this Branch is willing to contribute towards the preparation of a slogan due to appear on all mails later in the year.

To Federal Secretary: (1) Advising this Branch has agreed to accept the 50 per cent. mark-up on all ethicals, but to retain 1/6 recording fee. In the circumstances, requesting if he would be good enough to proceed with a reprint of the P.P. List the same as N.S.W.. Reply stating he has arranged with the printer to proceed with a reprint of the P.P. List with the 50 per cent. mark-up and the 2/6 fee with the endorsement on each page to subtract the 1/- off the price on script.

(2) Advising that the committee will be very pleased if he will arrange for Mr. Bedford to visit Brisbane so that he can address Guild members in the Brisbane area on his impressions of pharmacy in the United States. Reply stating arrangements have been made for Mr. Bedford to visit Brisbane on October 24. He will speak for approximately one hour on his experiences in the United States.

Mr. Delahunty said they would want a good audience for Mr. Bedford, and he suggested that an invitation be extended to members, their qualified staff and apprentices.

The meeting agreed that the Secretary endeavour to engage the Lord Mayor's Reception Room, with facilities for supper, so that there would be ample space for all who would wish to attend.

It was also agreed to adopt Mr. Delahunty's suggestion with regard to Guild members, their qualified staff and apprentices being invited to attend.

From Under Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, advising the personnel of the Pharmacy Board retires on March 1, 1958, and requesting the Guild to nominate its representative to the Board before January 31 next. Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Eberhardt seconded, that Mr. C. A. Nichol be reappointed Guild representative to the Pharmacy Board for the triennial period. There being no further nominations, Mr. Nichol was duly reappointed.

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ENDOX 1, 2, 3	Tablets, 60's, 240's, 500's.
S.D. SAN	Liquid, 15 cc., 50 cc.
MEPHOBARBITAL	Tablets, gr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 1 and gr. 2. 100's, 500's.
NEURALGINE	Tablets, 12's, 50's.
PROFUNDOL	Capsules. Vials of 10 and 25. Bottles of 100.

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VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BLOCK M. T. (316 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J. (VITAMIN E IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Clin. Med. 60, 31-4 (1953).

Vitamin E can relieve a variety of dermatologic conditions, hitherto considered not amenable to therapy. These include: ulcerations; varicose eczema and stasis dermatitis; collagenous disorders, especially lupus erythematosus of the chronic discoid type; malignant disorders, particularly the superficial types; necrobiosis lipidica diabetorum; and xanthomatous conditions.

Other disorders for which vitamin E therapy is helpful are: menopausal pruritus; unhealed surgical wounds and wound infections; roentgen ray burns; granulomatous tissue; the variety of conditions producing dry, scaly skin; diabetic gangrene; and leukoplakia.

It is imperative to use large doses of vitamin E, e.g. 100 mg. orally three times a day. In some cases even larger doses are needed, e.g. 600 mg. vitamin E daily orally.

KROHN B. G. (Bellflower, Calif.) and **POTTENGER F. M. Jr.** (Monrovia, Calif.). ALLERGIC RHINITIS: TOCOPHEROL THERAPY. Ann. Western Med. Surg. 6, 484-7 (1952).

Six cases of allergic rhinitis in which tocopherol relieved the edema and exudation are presented. The edema and exudation returned when tocopherol was withdrawn. They disappeared again when the patients resumed taking tocopherol.

All patients took a diet consisting of 4500 calories for adults, 2500 calories for children; calories were distributed as follows: 30 to 40% fat, little or no carbohydrate, balance in protein; soybean lecithin, one teaspoon with each meal; B-complex vitamin concentrate derived from rice bran, one teaspoon daily; raw liver, one tablespoon daily; and salt mixture, one to two tablespoons daily (50% of the cations being sodium). Tocopherol dosage varied from 50 to 400 mg. daily.

The diet which these six patients followed was probably important in relieving their allergy. No attempt was made to avoid any allergens to which the patients were sensitive. The diet in itself could not relieve their allergies, but it may have helped to relieve the allergic rhinitis with the tocopherol therapy where Dam and Glaser failed.

It is supposed that vitamin E relieves this allergic rhinitis because it is one of several factors that promote normal lipide and water metabolism.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by the manufacturers of Co-Pherol-E Capsules:

PRO-VITA PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.,
422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

From Federal Merchandising Section: (1) Forwarding information being circularised concerning the "Glucogel" display selling unit. (2) Also copy of circular being issued with reference to "Guild Chemist" Cellulose Tape. (3) Copy of letter sent to Mr. Copeland in which it is stated the manufacturers of "Glucogels" are now using better type cellophane which will provide better sealing on "Glucogel" packs.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding copy of its centenary programme and inviting the Guild to be represented at the centenary celebrations. Mr. Lenehan stated as the Guild Federal Council meeting will be held at the same time as the Pharmaceutical Society celebrations in Victoria, Mr. Martin and Mr. Nichol would be able to attend.

Mr. Chater said he felt that the President should also represent this Branch at the celebrations, and he moved that if at all possible the President make the trip to Melbourne. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt. Carried.

From Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, stating that in future the fund will be pleased to contact the Guild and advise it of any notices being sent to chemist agents throughout the State. The Secretary reported that the Ipswich Zone had requested that representation be made to the Medical Benefits Fund to have the commission paid monthly rather than quarterly. Members said they were quite satisfied with commission being paid every three months, and they could see no benefit in asking that commission be paid every month to chemist agents.

Government Gazette officially gazetting the trading hours of pharmacies in Maryborough and also the Night Dispensing Service in that town was tabled.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin tabled the correspondence he had received from the Pharmaceutical Association during the month. This included copy of letter from the Postmaster-General's Department, concerning proposed amendments to the Postal Rules submitted to the Association by the P.M.G. Department. Copy of communication had also been received from Mr. Alister Lloyd, who was travelling on a Kodak Scholarship.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported that an import licence had been obtained for 1000 copies of the Refresher Course prepared by the "Chemist and Druggist." When these were obtainable a copy would be sent by the Board to every registered pharmacist.

List of Drugs Over-the-Counter List.—Mr. Huxham said he had been working on this list for some time and he proposed having a meeting with Mr. Chater prior to the next State Branch Committee meeting.

It was left in the hands of Mr. Huxham and Mr. Chater to decide on various points, and then to proceed with the printing of the list.

Federal Council Meeting.—Lengthy consideration was given to the items listed on the agenda for the forthcoming Federal Council meeting, and the delegates were instructed to express Queensland's views in connection with the remits enumerated.

The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

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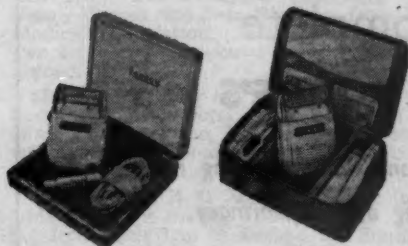
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. P. G. Grummet spent practically the whole of October assisting Mr. J. Brokensha, of Hilton, and is then to go to Mr. J. Ware, of Fullarton.

Miss G. Montgomery assisted Mr. Cotterell, of St. Peters, at the end of September, before taking charge of Carrigs-Chemists, at Hindmarsh.

Miss M. Laffer, of Streaky Bay, has sold her pharmacy to Mr. R. N. Taylor, late of Adelaide Children's Hospital.

Miss Helen Fraser and **Miss Catherine Heron** have arrived from Scotland under engagement by the Friendly Societies Medical Association. Soon after taking up their duties they attended the post-graduate talk held early in October in the staff club room of the University.

Mr. J. Cornish acted as locum at the end of October and beginning of November for Mr. D. Peck, of Warra-dale.

Mr. T. Conry is acting as manager for Mr. L. Lewis, of Welland.

Miss P. Roberts (W.A.) is still in Adelaide, and accepted a position with Mr. P. Kiepert, of Kensington, for the month of October.

Mr. A. Hodgson relieved Mr. T. Curnow, at the end of September, and Mr. C. Daniel, of Croydon, for the month of October.

Mr. C. Venning, of Seacliff, has taken a holiday trip to Sydney, leaving Mr. W. Humble in charge.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Moonta in September/October to manage temporarily the pharmacy of Mr. R. Gartrell.

Friendly Societies Medical Association Managers: Evandale Branch, Mr. P. Cosgrove; Parkside Branch, Mr. S. Leysen; Brighton Branch, Mr. T. Sawyer; Torrens-ville Branch, Mr. R. Rand.

Mr. V. Moriarty spent September with Mr. A. W. Clark, of St. Peters.

The "Southern Cross" left Melbourne in the middle of October with a cabin full of women pharmacists from Adelaide. The group consisted of **Marie Harvey** (Broken Hill), **Pat Munyard** (Michaels, Port Adelaide), **Nancy Cooper** and **Joan Nicolson**, from Friendly Society Medical Association. Marie is likely to be away for two or more years, but the others plan a shorter stay abroad.

Mr. P. J. O'Reilly has transferred his chiropody practice from the Liberal Club Buildings to the branch pharmacy of his son, Mr. D. O'Reilly, at Reephram. He will manage the pharmacy as well as continue to practise as a chiropodist.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O'Connor are expected back in Adelaide about the middle of November. They are returning from their trip to Europe via South Africa by the Panama Canal.

ENGAGEMENTS

Fricker-Jettner.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Fricker have announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Yvonne, to Rex, elder son of Mr. W. C. Jettner and the late Mrs. Jettner, of Lucindale.

Hoey-Spurling.—The engagement is announced of Judith May, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Hoey, of Blair

Athol, and the late Mr. R. W. Hoey, to Peter Michael, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Spurling, of Mile End.

Halliday-Spick.—The engagement is announced of Lorraine Joan Halliday, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Halliday, to John Vaughan Spick, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Spick, both of Torrens-ville.

MARRIAGES

James-Cornish.—The marriage of Elizabeth Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley H. James, to John Neil, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Linfield Cornish, both of Fullarton, was solemnised at Malvern Methodist Church on September 27.

Miss Mary Attiwill, who has been nursing at St. Andrew's for six months, has returned to Eltham, Victoria, to prepare for her wedding. Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Attiwill, of Eltham, will marry Mr. Robert Chesney, of Glenside, S.A., in her parish church, St. Margaret's, on February 4.

BIRTHS

Robinson.—At Calvary, on 29th, to Eunice and Donald—a daughter.

Woolford.—On September 24, to Marjorie, wife of Lewis—a daughter.

Reid (nee Cowan)—On September 17, at Memorial Hospital, to Anne and Colin—a son.

Glastonbury (nee Herring)—To Judy and Kevin, at Memorial Hospital, on September 20—a daughter.

OBITUARY: P. V. WHITTNEY

Percival Victor Whitney, who died at his residence, 4 Gowland street, Broadview, on August 12, left a widow and one daughter.

He was apprenticed to Mr. G. A. Parker, of Hindmarsh, and completed his five years of indentures on November 7, 1906. He passed his Final Examination in 1908, and was registered in 1910. Others who passed in that year included Bob Asher, of Medindie; Frank Dale, of Prospect; E. W. Sullivan, of Rose Park.

We are indebted to his wife for a copy of his indentures and also his practising certificates from 1910-1924. These bear the signatures of many well known and highly respected members of the Pharmacy Board, such as John White, of North Terrace; R. Owen Fox, A. E. Hustler, E. F. Gyst and W. H. Porter.

Other interesting signatures of members of the Society are those of J. W. Snook, H. V. Moore, M. C. Moore, S. A. Cooper, E. S. Cooper, R. E. Guenther, Walter H. Baker, Guy Parker and William Fisk.

At one time Mr. Whitney left retail pharmacy and took a position with the Standard Drug Co., known to many old pharmacists by a slightly different name, "Stranded Bug Co."

In 1911 he resigned from the company to again enter retail pharmacy as a proprietor, taking over the business of Mr. Dorset at 183, but now 303, King William street. He carried on business at that address until his death.

He was a member of the S.A. Cricket Association for many years. You would always find him each Saturday at the Adelaide Oval with his two pals, Bill Males, late of Pulteney street, and Pat O'Reilly, late of Main & Son, now at Reephram pharmacy.—P.J.O.R.

SECRETARY/REGISTRAR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mr. H. C. Martin (chartered accountant) tendered his resignation as Secretary/Registrar to the September meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was with regret that Mr. Martin's resignation was

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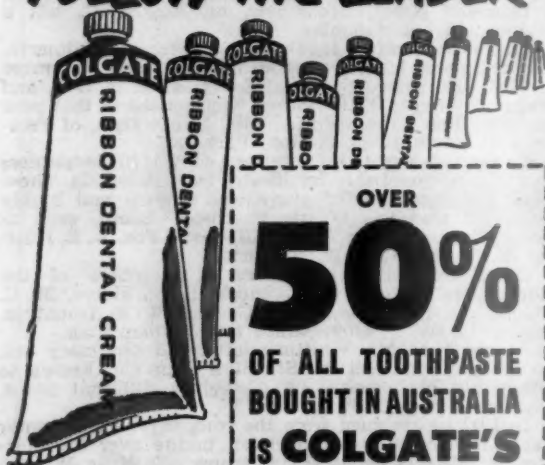
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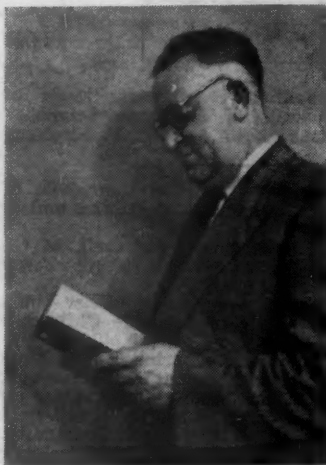
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

accepted, after a period of 13 years of association with pharmacy. A more detailed recognition of his services will be reported next issue.



Mr. C. A. Edwards

In the June, 1955, issue of the Journal the appointment of Mr. C. A. Edwards as Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and Assistant Registrar of the Pharmacy Board was recorded. This was done because of the necessity for Mr. H. C. Martin to curtail most of his activities in pharmacy because of expansion of other professional interests.

Mr. Edwards, who is an Associate of Commerce of the University of Adelaide, has now been appointed to succeed Mr. Martin.

The new Secretary/Registrar has already shown a keen interest in pharmacy during the period of more than two years in which he has held the position of Assistant, and so is well known to many members. He attended last year's Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia in Melbourne.

MOTORISTS WARNED ABOUT DRUGS

Drugs for a neurosis state and a small quantity of liquor had been the cause of the defendant's arrest, counsel submitted in a case heard recently at Unley Court, before Mr. L. K. Gordon, S.M.

Pleading guilty, Gordon Clive Williams, 32, of Lava-rack road, Springbank, was fined £35, with £8/2/6 costs and disqualified from driving for eight months, for having driven a car at Arrable avenue, Ackland Gardens, about 10.10 p.m. on September 28, while so affected by liquor or a drug as to be incapable of effective control.

Mr. Gordon, S.M., said that if it had not been a fact that the defendant had consumed the drug pills, the liquor he had would not have affected him as it had.

"A serious view will be taken if any motorists come before this court in future and claim that they had been drinking liquor at the same time that they had been consuming neurosis drugs," said Mr. Gordon.

Mr. O. C. Isaachsen appeared for the defendant, and Mr. S. Cibiras, of the Crown Law Department, prosecuted.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on September 18, at 7.30 p.m.
Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. C. Hill, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mill-dren, G. L. Burns and the Asst. Registrar.

Mr. G. L. Burns made reference to a personal article published on page 930 of the August issue of the "A.J.P." dealing with the President, Mr. K. S. Porter. He said he was pleased to note the tribute there recorded to the part which Mr. Porter had played in official pharmacy in both South Australia and the Commonwealth. Other

members also intimated their pleasure at the recognition of Mr. Porter's services.

Correspondence.—From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, asking if this Board would be represented at its Centenary Celebrations, and enclosing copy of "News Bulletin," giving programme of events. The President pointed out that the Victorian Society had contributed in a substantial degree to the present status of pharmacy in the Commonwealth, and was an active member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. He felt that all other organisations in official pharmacy in the Commonwealth would be represented at the celebrations, and stated that he was prepared, at his own expense, to represent the Pharmacy Board of South Australia.—After discussion it was resolved that members gratefully accept the offer of the President to represent the Pharmacy Board at the Victorian Society's Centenary Celebrations, and that an appropriate subsidy towards travelling expenses involved be allowed to the President.

From Mr. J. E. Maine, advising taking over pharmacy of the late John Harvey at Broken Hill.

To Mr. J. S. Wurm, giving details of pharmacy course in South Australia, in response to request.

The President reported on items of interest in: (1) The Annual Report of the Factories and Steam Boilers Department for the year ended 31st December, 1955; and (2) Minutes of a meeting of Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel received from Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

From State Department of Health, advising that a list of restricted drugs is in the course of preparation.

Reference Centres for Proprietary Products possibly containing Dangerous Drugs and Third Schedule Poisons.—Reply from Department of Public Health, advising that Mr. S. A. Downie of the Adelaide Children's Hospital had voluntarily acted as a reference centre for antidotes and treatments in poisoning cases. It was noted that the subject matter contained in the first paragraph of the Board's letter of July 23 last, viz., reference centres for Dangerous Drugs and Third Schedule Poisons and their preparations, had not been dealt with in the Department's reply. It was then resolved that a further letter be directed to the Department again referring the subject matter in the first paragraph and asking for consideration of such.

Letter to Department enquiring arrangements made for operation of system of antidote advice in absence of Mr. Downie.

"Medicine Danger to Children."—Letter from Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, conveying congratulations on excellent statements appearing in South Australian press on this subject.

Apprentices.—Approval was given for the assignment of the indentures of two apprentices.

Galenicals.—**Set II:** The Asst. Registrar reported that, as the Inspector had been taken ill it was not possible to have the products and books collected at the pharmacies. Each apprentice concerned had been telephoned and advised to deliver the exercises to the Pharmacy Department in Darling Building.

Set IV: A report was received from the checkers, Messrs. R. N. Taylor and N. L. Smyth, indicating satisfactory results, with four exceptions. In two cases the matter had already been corrected, and the Asst. Registrar was directed to obtain corrections in the other cases.

Mr. Lipsham advised that he understood Mr. Taylor would not be available for Galenical checking in 1958. The Asst. Registrar was directed to thank Messrs. Smyth and Taylor for their report and also to ask Mr. Smyth to advise the Board as soon as possible on his availability for checking in 1958.

Resignation of Registrar.—The President reported that Mr. H. C. Martin had indicated to him by telephone that he had forwarded to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia a letter tendering his resignation as Secretary/Registrar, due to alteration in his business activities in the directorate and consultant spheres.

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Blade Sizes:
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We regret supplies of the cards issued in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 are no longer available.

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Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Members took the opportunity of paying tribute to the part played by Mr. Martin during his long period as Registrar of the Board, and the help which he had given them in carrying out their official duties.

It was resolved:

That Mr. Martin's resignation as Registrar be accepted with regret.

That Mr. Colin Arthur Edwards be appointed Acting Registrar pending the appointment of a Registrar; and

That the President, Treasurer and Mr. Lipsham be appointed a sub-committee to confer with representatives of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia with power to appoint a Secretary/Registrar.

The President undertook that he would write a personal letter to Mr. Martin accepting the resignation with regret, and thanking him for the manner in which he had discharged his duties and the aid which he had so readily given to pharmacy at all times.

Special Reports.—Various reports were received from the Asst. Registrar and the necessary actions were authorised after due consideration of the facts submitted.

Advertising.—Cases of advertising which could possibly be construed as contrary to the Brisbane resolutions were considered by the Board, and where necessary the Asst. Registrar was authorised to take appropriate action.

Finance.—Statement for the month of August was submitted and adopted and accounts totalling £49/5/6 were passed for payment.

A letter was received from Savings Bank of South Australia offering cheque service free of stamp duty, bank charges, and exchange, while bearing interest on credit balances.—It was resolved that the current account with the Commercial Bank of Australia be closed as soon as practicable and that a transfer be made to the Savings Bank Current Account to include also the amount at present standing in the ordinary deposit account at the latter bank.

Relievers.—Mr. W. G. Humble to Messrs. J. W. Stain, F. M. Streicher, A. B. Field, B. H. Rogers. Mr. W. Vivian to Mr. E. H. Wheeler. Mr. R. N. Taylor to Mr. W. Eriksen, Largs Nth. Mr. G. R. Goldsack to Mr. F. Butcher and Mr. R. L. Francis. Mr. L. A. McCaffrey to Mr. J. A. Carnie. Mr. A. G. Mathieson to Barnes & Thompson. Miss B. S. Martin to Messrs. M. G. Odgers and M. H. Marshman. Mr. A. D. Hodgson to Mr. R. H. Evely.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on October 1, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, K. D. Johnson, B. G. Wandke, A. A. Russell, Miss Z. M. Walsh and the Acting Secretary.

Correspondence.—Letter replying to enquiry from Edinburgh, Scotland, forwarding details of pharmacy course in South Australia.

To Mr. G. C. Kinnear, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (father).

To Mr. R. H. Fisher, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (mother).

To Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Branson, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (son—student).

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, regarding representation of this Society at their Centenary Celebrations. It was resolved that arrangements for addi-



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'n' hers"**

The powder for Baby . . and
Mother, too. That's the theme
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Baby Powder to Mothers and
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

tional representation be made by a sub-committee consisting of the President and Vice-President in collaboration with the Treasurer, who was authorised to make available funds for reimbursement of expenses involved in connection with the visit of the Council's representatives.

To and from Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, advising travel arrangements of Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary/Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mrs. Adams. The President reported that he had made arrangements for a reliever and would be available to attend to host arrangements while Mr. and Mrs. Adams were in South Australia. It was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of the President, Treasurer and Acting Secretary be appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors.

Letter received regarding the building of a block of shops on Churchill road, Prospect. The Acting Secretary reported on his telephone conversation in reply to the enquiry, when he outlined the Society's policy in this regard.

Resignation of Secretary and Appointment of Successor.—Letter forwarded by the President to Mr. H. C. Martin, accepting resignation with regret. Members thanked the President for the letter which he had forwarded. The President read the minutes of the meeting of the sub-committee consisting of members of the Council Executive and representatives of the Pharmacy Board, extracts from which were:

"On September 19, 1957, the sub-committee appointed by the Council consisting of Messrs. D. F. J. Penhall, K. D. Johnson, A. A. Russell, met Messrs. K. S. Porter, D. C. Hill and E. F. Lipsham, the members appointed by the Board, to discuss the vacant position of Secretary/Registrar created by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Martin. It was the unanimous decision of this sub-committee that Mr. C. A. Edwards be asked to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Martin's retirement."

The president submitted a reply from Mr. Edwards accepting the appointment as Secretary, which letter concluded with an assurance that he would continue to act as over the past two and a half years in the interests of pharmacy to the best of his ability.

The President, Vice-President and Treasurer congratulated the Secretary on his appointment and conveyed best wishes for a successful term of office.

Finance.—Statement for the month was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £584/13/9 were passed for payment.

Letter to Adelaide Fire Office, forwarding cheque and renewal notice of policy on office contents.

Letters to and from Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., requesting consideration of conditions attaching to current account, and reply approving payment of interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. on balance up to £2000, and 1½ per cent. beyond that amount while the account was in credit, and also freedom from exchange on country and interstate cheques. It was resolved that the balances of the Savings Bank Accounts for General and Education purposes be closed by transfer to the Commercial Bank Current Account in view of the altered arrangements attaching to the latter.

"Medicine Danger to Children."—Letters from and to Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat regarding suggested use of postmark slogan. The Secretary was informed that authorisation had been given for distribution of "Hints to Parents" when available.

National Health Week: "Advertiser" Supplement.—Letter received from "The Advertiser," advising of forthcoming National Health Week, from October 20 to 26. As this was considered a Commonwealth matter, the Secretary was directed to forward the letter to the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat.

Week-end Convention.—Letters to Professor G. M.

Badger and Drs. C. T. Piper, H. Lander, Kevin Anderson, W. A. Dibden and Mrs. E. L. Miller, thanking them for their part in making the Congress a success.

The Secretary advised that as there were still outstanding accounts it was not possible to report the financial result of the Convention at the present time, but the statement would be submitted to the November meeting.

Social Functions.—A telephone report from Mr. J. R. Pickering on the picnic held on September 15, was submitted by the Secretary. It indicated a successful day under adverse weather conditions, and included a suggestion that the Council combine with the students in future years to make the picnic and football match a standing function. The report was received and the recommendation endorsed.

Barbecue.—The Social Convenor, Miss Z. M. Walsh, reported that she was continuing enquiries into the possibility of a barbecue during the summer months, and would report at a later meeting.

Office Equipment.—The Secretary reported on the present condition of equipment in the office, and it was resolved that he and the President act as a sub-committee for further action in this regard.

Half-Yearly Meeting.—It was resolved that the half-yearly meeting be held on Monday, February 17, 1958, in a suitable hall in the City of Adelaide, to be selected by the President and Secretary in consultation.

Post-Graduate Talks.—A copy of the notice to members for the meeting on October 10, was tabled. The Secretary was directed to request the State Branch Secretary of the F.P.S.G.A. to include a reminder of the meeting in the "Gilseal Weekly Bulletin."

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Gawler place, Adelaide, on October 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, V. L. Mitchell, A. G. Lean, J. C. Measday, Walter C. Cotterell, G. P. Bartold and L. H. Duncan (Secretary).

Mutual Hospital Association.—The Secretary advised that no finality had been reached in the effort to obtain one overall commission. Resolved that a sub-committee comprising the President, Vice-President and Secretary interview the Manager of the Mutual Hospital Association at an early date to discuss a method of arriving at an overall rate of commission.

Patent Price List Covers and Proprietary Price List Covers.—The Secretary presented suitable covers, the Patents Price List cover being from the Victorian Branch and the Proprietary Price List cover from Scrymgeour & Sons. It was resolved that the Secretary give these covers to all new members and such of the old members who have not received them, all replacements to be charged to members at cost, plus 10 per cent. to cover freight and postage, and that the Secretary be authorised to maintain a stock of these covers to meet requirements.

Anti-Cancer Campaign Committee.—Copy of proposed leaflets were approved for distribution to members of the Guild. Secretary to advise the University of Adelaide accordingly.

Saturday Night Closing.—The Secretary reported the result of the discussions with Mr. McColl of the Factories and Steamboilers Dept., and Mr. Dunn of the Chamber of Manufactures. After some discussion it was resolved that circular be sent to all members stating that it was the recommendation of the State Branch Committee that the first Saturday evening following January 1, 1958, would be the commencing date for members voluntarily to close their shops, and to point out to members that this was in accordance with

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

the results of the recent plebiscite of members. Necessary press publicity and suitable cards stating times for insertion in chemists' windows would be required well in advance of the commencing date. The resolution was carried by the necessary majority with Messrs. Measday, Mitchell and Holloway dissenting.

It was also decided that the Secretary write to the F.S.M.A. giving them notice of the proposals and inviting them to join in the circular and cards.

Complaint re Doctor Putting "N.P." on His Prescriptions.—Secretary reported that no reply had been received from the Pharmacy Board.

Patents Price List.—Pricing Officer reported that the reprinting of the Patents Price List was well in hand and it was anticipated that it would be available to members within the next fortnight.

It was also advised that the Tasmanian Branch desired to participate in this reprint. The Secretary advised that he had written to the Tasmanian Branch and informed them that the Patents Price List was in course of being reprinted and suggested that they wire their requirements direct to the Federal Secretary. The question of supplying amendments to the Tasmanian Branch was not decided.

Gestetner.—Secretary reported that the second-hand roneo machine had been purchased for £75, less trade in on old Gestetner £5, making a net price of £70. This transaction was approved.

Dangerous Drugs to be Stored in Poisons Cupboard.—A reply was received from the Department of Public Health in respect of the request for a list of the Dangerous Drugs to be stored in the Poisons Cupboard. As this list was not complete it was decided not to circulate the list to members.

Federal Publicity.—Letter dated September 12, from Mr. Attiwill to the President of the South Australian Branch, was read. This letter dealt with a statement in the Adelaide "News" over the signatures of Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and Mr. H. G. Collyer, as President of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, on the subject of a recent prosecution under the National Health Act. The President advised that a suitable reply had been sent to Mr. Attiwill, advising that all matters of this nature would be referred to the Public Relations Secretariat before being published in future.

Heinz Baby Foods.—Mr. Cotterell reported that he had interviewed Mr. Colledge, the Manager of Heinz in South Australia. Mr. Cotterell stated that he considered the matter should be taken up on a Federal basis. Mr. Patrick read to the meeting various letters dealing with Heinz and also a circular that had been issued by the Guild in New South Wales. The President reported that he had already forwarded a letter to the Federal Merchandising Service dealing with this matter. The action of the President in this matter was approved.

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.—Request for minimum mark-up requirement of 50 per cent. Letter being forwarded to that company.

Correspondence.—From Federal Office, forwarding agenda for Federal Council meeting, to be held October 28 to 31, in Melbourne. The agenda was presented to the meeting and the various remits were discussed.

A.G.M. Bottles Broken in Complete Cartons.—In view of the complaints from members of breakages due to the use of cartons in place of crates, it was resolved to write to A.G.M., bringing this matter under notice and asking whether consideration could be given to a satisfactory method of giving credit for these breakages.

It was also decided to ask A.G.M. whether Poison Bottles with droppers could be made available in the 2 dram $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. size. The suggestion was that

fluted hexagon bottles be equipped with a screw cap and a dropper.

Discount on Proprietary Lines Under the Pensioner scheme.—A member had advised that the Friendly Societies Medical Association shop in his district was giving a 10 per cent. discount on proprietary lines under the Pensioner Scheme. As other members had reported similar occurrences it was decided to write to the F.S.M.A. asking whether they could take the necessary steps to see that the correct charge was made for proprietaries.

It was decided to write to the member concerned and ask for actual details before writing to the F.S.M.A. officially.

Taxation Cards.—Mr. Keipert reported that many chemists were not observing the arrangements in connection with putting the proper items on taxation cards. He suggested that it was time that a further circular was sent to all members in this connection. It was resolved that a circular be sent to all members on similar lines to that contained in the August issue of the "Gil-seal News" for Tasmania, after seeking further information from the Federal Secretary.

Pricing Committee.—Messrs. J. Stain and B. Maloney, having accepted the invitation to become additional members, were approved to act as Pricing Officer's assistants.

Federal Trade and Commerce Committee.—Messrs. J. Physick and R. Tulloch, having signified their acceptance as additional members to this Committee, were approved.

Pricing Officers' Report.—The Pricing Officer pointed out that the new ethical list amendments clearly indicated that it was necessary to add 2d. on to each prescription as authorised by the Prices Department. This was noted for correction in the next issue of the price list.

The Pricing Officer also indicated that Aromozone had been discussed with the local agent and the new retail price would be 2/2 in lieu of 2/-.

Mr. Frank Bedford's Visit.—It was pointed out that this visit would have to be made in conjunction with Western Australia, and therefore a time would have to be arranged that was not only acceptable to Mr. Bedford, but also to the Western Australian Branch. The Secretary was instructed to endeavour to arrange for Mr. Bedford to visit this State on either November 12, 13 or 14, and to provide accommodation for approximately 100 members.

Glaxo Parcel Buy.—It was decided to write to Federal Merchandising Office, thanking them for arranging the parcel buy, but also requesting that it be made a more comprehensive parcel.

"Gilseal" Lines Not Available From Southern Drug Co.—It was decided that the Federal Trade and Commerce Committee should take this matter up with Southern Drug Co. Ltd.

Emergency Relief of Pharmacists.—Mr. Bartold suggested that some provision should be made to begin a scheme to assist members in the event of sickness or other emergencies. He suggested that the Women's Pharmaceutical Society could probably be contacted, and asked to provide a list of members prepared to undertake special duties in case of emergency. It was decided that the Secretary write to this Association inquiring whether they have any suggestions to make.

Extemporaneous Sulphonamide Mixtures on the P.B.A.—These mixtures were being prescribed more frequently, and as they are not permissible under the P.B.A. the Secretary was instructed to write to B.M.A. and ask them to advise their members of the trouble that is being experienced by pharmacists in this connection.

The meeting was declared closed after financial business had been dealt with.



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Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the 45th Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at the registered office of the company at "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, November 27, 1957, at 9.30 a.m., when the attendance of members is respectfully requested.

BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the 44th Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Balance-sheet.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. W. J. Cornell and Mr. N. C. Cossar, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration. Messrs. Osborn, Fenwick & Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To transact any other business, due notice of which shall have been given.

Dated at Melbourne this 22nd day of October, 1957.

By Order of the Board,
T. G. ALLEN, Secretary.

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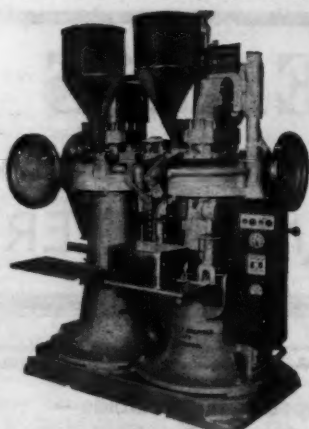
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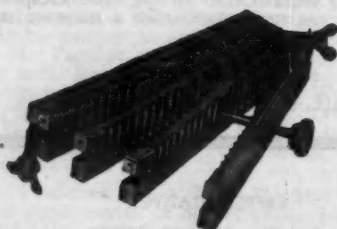
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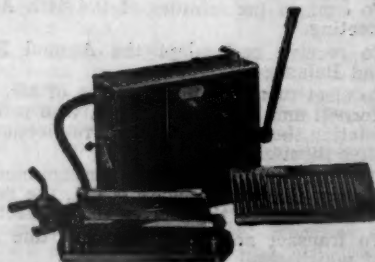
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British Medical Journal, 2nd July, 1955.

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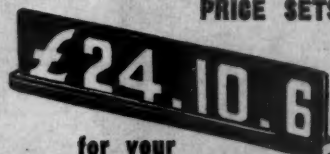
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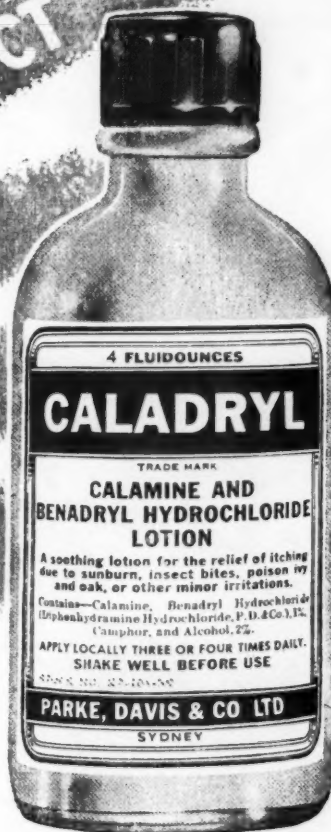
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